

Universal Joy at Consummation of Peace Pact Shown in Collected Comments

rors and tapestries and fluted columns contribute to the admirable aspect of the handsome hall.

A Historic Inkwell

In this sumptuous place the balustraded table seemed unchanged since the last great occasion on which the room was opened. On the center table, in the curve of the horseshoe, stood the historic inkwell which has already served at Versailles and the Trianon, a remarkable work of art, on which sculptured winged creatures support the inkwell, while on the middle pillar stands Apollo with his lute. It belonged to Vergennes, Foreign Minister to Louis XVI, and it was used for signing the first Franco-American pact.

Matching this ink stand is the golden peace pen, presented by Havre to Mr. Kellogg.

Into this room, with its gilded armchairs, opened other rooms, to which were admitted carefully selected representatives of the 15 countries concerned. Newspaper men were well accommodated and could watch the proceedings which they were called upon to record. During the time which preceded the entry of the plenipotentiaries and other official persons there was considerable excitement among the public, which numbered several hundred.

It was realized that they were present at a spectacle which will always find place in the history of mankind. They were agog with curiosity. There was much straining of necks, much eagerness to see and identify the principal actors as they entered, each in characteristic manner, into the Salle de l'Hôtel de Ville.

Flowers Everywhere

There were flowers everywhere, flowers which seemed to be emblematic of peace. They were set in Sévres vases, roses, carnations and white and varicolored dahlias reliving the monumental clock. Through the windows there were glimpses of the green lawns and flower beds of the French Foreign Office. But there were other objects that looked strange in this dignified room. There were microphones, more or less curiously concealed behind the tapestries, by which each word spoken could be broadcast throughout the world, and one of them registered speeches for the talking cinema, so that when the film is shown, the statesmen will be heard as well as seen.

Those cinema machines could not be kept out of the picture. There were seven of them working with a will. It occurred to me how interested we should be in witnessing this or that vitally momentous scene in our country's history, or in world history, a scene that took place hundreds of years ago. We cannot but hope our children will be more fortunate. They will watch for all time the modern equivalents of signing the Magna Charta or the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence. So for the sake of posterity, we must forgive the cinema men's intrusion with machines and arc-lights.

An Illustrious Group

There in the center is Briand, bold and proud, with arched brows, drooping moustache, keen eyes which belie the general impression of indifference. By him is quiet Kellogg, in the chair of President Wilson, moved at the thought that his life work is crowned. There is Stresemann, round-headed, deep-chested, representing a new democratic peace-loving Germany, the first German Minister on an official mission in the French capital since the Franco-Prussian war of 1871. Cushing, typical English gentleman, courtly and erect, bore with easy grace the weight not only of Great Britain but of Northern Ireland, India and those parts of the Empire which have no separate representation at the League. Again one observed the Roman features, clean-cut, of Count Manzoni of Italy.

These were perhaps, from many points of view, the principal personages in the Clock Room. But there were others equally prominent in this setting. Mackenzie King, stalwart, hearty delegate from Canada; Hyman, slim, sharp-faced minister from Belgium; Uchida, who came from far-off Japan specially to sign the pact that will assure his country of peace; Benito, active, little, from Czechoslovakia, who realizes that if his new state is to be consolidated, war must be banned; Zaleski, dreamy-eyed spokesman of Poland, another of the Locarno powers; Smit, stolid South African; McLean, jolly Australian; Parr, acting on behalf of New Zealand, and lastly, but not leastly, Cosgrave, who is to accompany Mr. Kellogg on his visit to the Free State of Ireland, of which he is President.

Two Notable Absentees

We missed two statesmen upon whom, perhaps, the issues of peace and war may hereafter depend. One of them, Sir Austen Chamberlain, sincere pacifist, whose influence could be cast only on one side. There was unanimous regret at his enforced absence, for no man has striven more unremittingly for the furtherance of peace than the British Foreign Secretary. The second was Signor Mussolini, who was kept at home by the pressure of domestic matters. Undoubtedly the ceremony would have gained something by his presence, for it is recognized that in the part of Europe in which Italy is especially interested, the chances of friction are greater than elsewhere. Yet both Great Britain and Italy, nevertheless, are worthy of representation, and the absentees are regretted therefore only on personal grounds.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Christian newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and

holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, yearly in advance, \$4.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, 75c; single copies, 25 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office, Boston, Mass. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Inside Story of Events Shows Brilliant Feat of Diplomacy

Observer Reveals Patience and Determination With Which Mr. Kellogg Brought European Governments Round to His View of a Treaty to Abandon War

By DREW PEARSON

An American Secretary of State is now joining the representatives of 14 nations in signing a treaty to which the balance of the world has already agreed. It is the first step toward a "war of whatever origin" for all time to come. Fourteen months ago this treaty was unheard of, and only four months ago it looked as if Europe would turn it down.

The inside story of how this pact was negotiated in so short a period constitutes one of the most brilliant chapters in recent diplomatic history. The story centers around the determination of a veteran statesman to convince a dubious world that war could be outlawed. It begins when Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, had proposed that France and the United States—these two alone—renounce war forever.

M. Briand had stumbled onto the idea. James T. Shotwell of Columbia, calling upon him in the spring of 1927, had suggested it. But it was Shotwell's idea. He had picked it up from Senator William E. Borah, in turn, had picked it up from S. O. Levinson, a Chicago lawyer, who several years before had founded an "American Committee for Outlawing War." Borah had popularized it. Shotwell passed it on to Briand and Briand proposed it to the United States on April 6, 1927.

Hughes and Root Concluded

For the whole of six months Kellogg kept the Briand treaty in his desk and did nothing about it. Few people, even in the State Department, knew that Briand had actually sent him a concrete text of the treaty.

About this time came a conference between Mr. Kellogg, Charles E. Hughes and Elihu Root. These three were probably the most experienced advocates of peace in the United States. Elihu Root had written our first arbitration treaties, and had himself served on the Hague Court, the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, and had arbitrated claims for Great Britain, Spain, France, and Portugal. Hughes had called the Washington Naval Conference and organized the Central American Arbitration Court. They had spent most of their lives in the cause of peace, and knew that its path was rocky.

The two ex-Secretaries of State put their heads together with Mr. Kellogg. He had consulted them previously regarding his new arbitration treaties, and now asked their advice regarding his reply to M. Briand. He proposed to reply to M. Briand that the outlawing of war, too, was a thing to be limited only to France and the United States, that the treaty should be enlarged to include all nations, and that the entire world should agree to renounce forever all war as an instrument of national policy. The other two statesmen approved and applauded.

Converting Europe

Then followed a campaign to convert Europe to the idea of outlawing war. Every country save Germany was doubtful. They thought Kellogg might be trying to supersede the League of Nations and Locarno.

The result was a battle of notes. The author of these notes was Spencer Phinix, a brilliant young lawyer, who at the conclusion of the negotiations, left the State Department to quadruple his salary and give advice on foreign loans to a well known banking house.

However, Kellogg himself inspired some of the best ideas in the notes. He used to bob into Phenix's office a dozen times a day. He took the notes home with him. For seven months the Secretary thought, lived and slept with the problem of persuading Europe to renounce war. He became a fervent enthusiast. His enthusiasm was contagious.

All the negotiations were carried on in the State Department. Amer-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Program for Entertainment of H. M. A. S. Australia
"At Home" on board ship at Navy Yard, 1:30 p. m.
Dinner at water room officers, University Club, 7.
Dance, 100 ratings, Sailors' and Sailors' Cirb., 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"Cross My Heart," 8:15.
Copley—"The Bellamy Trial," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Program for Entertainment of H. M. A. S. Australia
Visitation to Gillette Razor Factory, 10 a. m.; 40th Anniversary of the American Legion, 1 p. m.; Luncheon to General Elihu Root, Company at Lynn, followed by luncheon as guests of Military Order of World War, 12:30 p. m.

Luncheon by Engineers' Club, 12 officers (as many engineer and electrical officers as possible), followed by trip to Falls by Senator Thomas H. Blodget, candidate for Senator, auspices Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, dining room, 1 p. m.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and middle Atlantic states: Mostly fair weather except for a period of showers at Fall River. The Value of Observation, by William H. Blood Jr., vice-president, Stone & Webster, Inc., Kiwanis Club, Boston, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. free. Contemporary British artists, in the Renaissance Court, through Sept. 15. Gardner Museum, Fenway—Closed until

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week-days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission, 50 cents.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by Boston members.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—General summer exhibition.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Duchesse, 100% silk, miscellaneous water colors; miscellaneous stitching.

Globe Horns Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—General summer exhibition.

Through Aug. 31.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

Light, all vehicles at 7:59 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:35 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:11 a. m.

European and American Leaders Pay High Tribute to the Anti-War Pact

VIEWS FROM ALL PARTS DECLARE FAITH IN TREATY

Non-Signatories Eager to Know Conditions of Adhering to Agreement

COMMENTS upon the Kellogg Treaty, collected from all parts, reveal a state of unanimity almost unheard of on a matter of such world-wide significance. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the practical application of the agreement is completely overshadowed by the heart-felt satisfaction, universally expressed, that a treaty of such a nature has at last become an accomplished fact.

While the more cautious of the commentators reveal a disposition to insist on the need of more specific guarantees for the enforcement of the letter and spirit of the pact, by far the larger number believe that the moral force of the document will be so compelling as to make the outbreak of any great war in future an utter impossibility.

A representative selection from the opinions sent to the Monitor offices from all quarters is appended below.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU.

LONDON.—Inquiries made by The Christian Science Monitor in diplomatic circles here indicate that practically every country in Europe has been eagerly awaiting the opportunity of signifying its adhesion to the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact, though some of them express uncertainty as to the procedure by which it will be done.

The Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, are all reported "full of enthusiasm for the treaty" which they regard as completely in line with the policy they have pursued for more than a generation. They appear to have no criticism to offer, even if given the opportunity to make them. The Baltic States also desire to join the peaceful throng. The Estonian and Latvian Foreign Ministers have been holding an informal discussion at Riga during the last week with a view to co-ordinating their policy in this regard. Later they hope to raise the question how they may adhere again informally—during the League Assembly at Geneva next month.

Rumania is expected to signify her adhesion as soon as the opportunity offers, and is apparently willing to do so without appending any modification. Greece, it is authoritatively stated, "will not fail to subscribe the final adherents to the solemn proclamation of all the civilized world against war." The anti-war pact corresponds to the deepest feeling of a Greek people keenly looking to the consolidation of peace and good will."

The general feeling among the non-signatories is that they will have to wait some months before actually recording their adhesion. Because the treaty itself declares that "when it comes into effect"—that is on ratification—it will "remain open as long as may be necessary for the adhesion of all the other powers of the world."

The question arises, how will the adhesion of the latter be obtained? Will the original signatories unite in drafting a formal invitation to the other states to adhere to the pact? Or will it be left to Washington as the capital of the country in which "the instruments of ratification" are to be deposited to notify the other countries that their adhesion would be welcomed? These are the questions now animating the non-signatory embassies and legations in London.

Another significant point raised is whether the later signatories, like the earlier ones, should be entitled to make observations regarding what they think the pact means. Or would they be expected to confine themselves merely to appending their signatures? This latter issue is understood to be particularly important as regards Russia, whose amour propre suffered considerably by exclusion from the ceremony in Paris. Spain also is concerned at being left out—and many expressions of sympathy are heard in this connection—while Yugoslavia, with a number of unsettled problems regarding Macedonia, Albania and Italy, is understood to want the opportunity of explaining her position before adhering to the pact.

PACT HELD IN LINE WITH IRISH IDEALS

George W. Russell ("Æ") : "Historical circumstances have caused Ireland's energies to be concentrated for centuries on nationalist ideals. But Irishmen have always recognized that nationalism is a means, not an end. In the modern world it is as impossible for nations as for men to live unto themselves. Justification of their right to shape their destinies in their own way is the measure in which they use this power to contribute to the common cause of humanity."

Ireland welcomes the Kellogg pact as an opportunity to prove to the world the sincerity of her adhesion to the creed proclaimed by leaders like Daniel O'Connell, whose doctrine of moral force was a remarkable anticipation of the ideas that inspired the campaign to induce nations to renounce war as an instrument of national policy."

IRISH HAVE ALL TO GAIN BY SIGNING

Senator James G. Douglas, member of the committee appointed to draw up the Free State Constitution: "To my mind, signing the Kellogg pact will prove a milestone in the history of the abolition of war in much the same way as calling the first Hague conference—though it did not end war—was a milestone in the path toward the creation of the League of Nations. I believe Mr. Kellogg made

his proposals because the majority of American people demand an effective step toward the renunciation of war.

"To undervalue the Kellogg pact and treat it as empty formulas is as foolish as to pretend that war has been abolished because it has been signed. The pact will become really effective as the various peoples of the world realize both the wrong and the futility of war and force statesmen to regard it as method which citizens will not tolerate. Ireland has had enough war and her only fear has been that she might find herself dragged into it through her political or geographical position. We have therefore everything to gain if the Kellogg pact is accepted both in theory and practice by the nations of the world."

PACT IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT LEAGUE

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Sees Two Significant Facts

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, founder of the National League of Women Voters in the United States and of the conference on the cause and cure of war: "The two most significant facts about the treaty are not to be discovered in its wording. The first is that six of the initial signatories are known as great powers. Why? Because they possess the man power and the money power to outfit a war. They possess ship, submarine, airplane, munitions and poison gas power to equip a war and have been trained to organize, plan and conduct a war. These are the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan.

"The competition and rivalry among this 'Big Six' in ships, munitions and war gestures; in threatening, bombastic editorials and fighting eloquence of military gentlemen have kept rumors flying of the 'next war.' When, therefore, these nations come together and promise not to shoot each other's citizens when they chance to disagree about tariffs or debts, or what not, taxpayers may begin to dream of a time when they will not be called upon to pay for mysterious equipment with which to undo their neighbors."

"The second fact is that the United States joins other nations in a common compact of peace. All the other signatory nations are members of the League of Nations and have together made commitments not to go to war.

"The renunciation treaty would never have been possible had there been no League of Nations, and steps to follow could never be taken were there no Kellogg compact. The world is moving unmistakably and moving fast in the direction of Biblical 'ploughshares and pruning hooks.'

TRADE UNIONISTS INDORSE PEACE MOVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has lent his endorsement to the international "peace pact" of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

"The laboring man, of course, bears the brunt of all wars," Mr. Lewis said. "The price he pays is perhaps greater than any other section of the country's citizenship. The Kellogg peace proposals are most virtuous in principle, however much they may be criticized in detail. The trade unionists of the United States approve all efforts and progress in the direction of making war more difficult. Secretary Kellogg in his able efforts is making a constructive contribution to the stability of nations and enduring peace."

CRYSTALLIZATION OF ANTI-WAR SENTIMENT

James Simpson, president of Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, says: "The signing by 14 nations of the Kellogg pact renouncing war is one of the greatest contributions to world peace in the history of diplomacy."

"It represents the crystallization of a world-wide sentiment against war as a final means of settling international disputes; and a willingness to substitute calm reason for force when such disputes arise. It should contribute materially to improvement of international trade relations."

A BISHOP'S GRATIFICATION

The Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Theodore Woods: "The Kellogg treaty is far more than any ordinary arbitration agreement or peace pact. It marks a new stage in civilization and a new attitude to war on the part of the Great Powers. For from the moment of its endorsement in Paris, wars are deliberately wiped off the map as a recognized factor in the calculations of diplomacy."

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

Royal Meeker, former U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics: "There is today throughout the world



THE GUEST OF HONOR
CARL MACOSKO

Public Opinion. The conduct of the United States and other nations is determined, as never before, by the public opinion of those countries represented at Geneva. Public opinion will not sanction anything like unlimited warfare of aggression, or even defense. I wish we might enter into the family of nations by a different door than that provided by the Kellogg treaties. It is an extremely low and narrow door—but, even so, we should thank God if these treatments get signed."

PREMIER UTTERS WARNING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The statement attributed to the United States Assistant Secretary of State, William R. Castle Jr., to the effect that the powers not originally invited to sign the Kellogg Pact may announce their adhesion immediately after the signatures in Paris, is regarded in official circles here as indicating a substantial change in the original plan for ratification. Regret is expressed that Mr. Castle's statement was not put in a more official, unambiguous form.

Izvestia says: "The treaty has now apparently undergone a definite change. The circumstance that the Soviet Union, for example, may state its adhesion to the pact without awaiting ratification by all the original signatories apparently makes simultaneous the coming into force of the pact for original signatories and for the Soviet Union."

If events confirm Izvestia's interpretation of Mr. Castle's statement, this will most probably exert a favorable influence on the Soviet decision to adhere to the pact.

The Soviet Foreign Office generally evinces little objection to the idea of

signing a formal renunciation of war

as an instrument of national policy,

but is inclined to raise points of detail, especially the Soviet's right to make reservations clarifying its position.

A CLARION CALL

Ediel Logfren, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Sweden: "In face of the enormous developments in the aerial defense of big nations with unexpected possibilities of destruction by poisonous gases, this American initiative constitutes the clarion call to make war on war. Sweden has always co-operated in the onward march when there was no danger of jeopardizing security by placing undue reliance on the mere power of example."

NOT SUFFICIENT IN ITSELF

Norman Angell, publicist and world peace advocate: "If the Kellogg pact be regarded as beginning a constructive work to avoid war by means of international reform, it will be good, but it should not be regarded as sufficient in itself. In so far as the pact enables each signatory to be his own judge of what constitutes a defensive war, and so avoid the obligation of submitting to arbitration, it would be a recession from the position achieved by the Covenant of the League of Nations."

IRELAND IS UNITED IN ITS APPROVAL

Senator P. J. Hooper, former editor of Freeman's Journal: "The Kellogg Pact may not eliminate war, but unquestionably it constitutes a new and formidable obstacle in the path of the warmongers. One would wish to see included some juridical provision to meet reservations relating to war of self-defense, but, even as it stands, the pact is the greatest and most practical instrument yet devised to save civilization from the peril of international conflict."

"Upheld by the prestige and the

growing influence of the United

Nations, it can scarcely fail to be effective. Smaller nations in particu-

lar have reason to bless Mr. Kellogg's handiwork. It is significant that not for many years have the

Irish people so united on any

public question as they are in ap-

proval of the Free State Govern-

ment's unqualified acceptance of his

proposals."

THE STAKES ARE LARGE

Dr. Thomas Moran, head of depart-

ment, history and economics, Purdue

University of Lafayette, Ind.: "There

is no question that the Kellogg

pact is a remarkable

achievement. It is the first

international agreement

which has been signed by all the

nations of the world."

PRESIDENT PROUD TO SIGN

President Cosgrave: "The Govern-

ment of the Irish Free State is

proud to be associated with other

governments in renouncing war and

declaring their belief in peaceful

methods for the settlement of inter-

national disputes. I regard the sig-

nature of the pact as a signal ad-

vance in the cause of world peace."

Step in Advance of Previous Proposals, Asserts Spanish Professor at Oxford

Prof. Don Salvador de Madariaga,

professor of Spanish at Oxford, who

represented Spain at the League of

Nations:

"The Kellogg Pact theoretically

represents an advance over all pre-

vious proposals because it embraces

the United States and imposes juridical

obligations instead of taking

the form of resolutions, going no

further than an expression of a

moral desideratum. In practice the

position is different, for two opposite

currents in the United States, namely

the idealistic and the materialistic,

have forced the Kellogg compromise.

This, accordingly, left a loophole by

acknowledging the right of legitimate

defense."

"No more difference exists between

a war of defense and one of aggres-

sion than between a bottle half

empty and one half full. This is the

weakness of the pact. As each state

reserves the right to define its war as

"defensive," the juridical value of the

pact becomes null and void, because

in recent years states provoking war

always declared it defensive."

"Mr. Kellogg might have proposed

the abolition of all war, but was

obliged to sacrifice ideals to reality.

England, by introducing reservations,

practically invoked her rights by a

direct allusion to the Monroe Doc-

trine, and the pact implies freedom of

action for the United States to make

peace or war in the area covered by

this doctrine. The Kellogg Pact de-

serves especially to be watched by

all Spanish-speaking countries."

part becomes null and void, because

in recent years states provoking war

always declared it defensive."

"Mr. Kellogg might have proposed

the abolition of all war, but was

obliged to sacrifice ideals

Pen Portraits of Statesmen and Diplomats Deputed to Sign Peace Treaty

SKETCHES TELL WHO'S WHO AT THE CEREMONY

Brilliant Group of Political Leaders Assemble in Historic Hall

NEVER in political history have 14 statesmen, representing 15 nations, met together on a greater mission than that which has assembled the signatories in the Salle de l'Horloge. The penning of the signatures of these delegates may well prove the opening of a new and brighter epoch in the chronicles of humanity. A character sketch of each of these men is therefore of timely interest.

FRANK B. KELLOGG
United States Secretary of State
An uncompromising though practical idealist perhaps best describes the man whose labors over the last eight months or more have brought forth the renunciation of war treaty, which is being signed in Paris today by the representatives of 15 nations.

Throughout the long negotiations, which finally resulted in an agreement among the Great Powers, the British Commonwealths and the Locarno nations that they would renounce war and hereafter seek solution of their controversies only by peaceful means, the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, demonstrated that he could remain faithful to his ideal in the face of sometimes skeptical and sometimes hostile criticism, and that he could be almost annoyingly stubborn in his refusal to be swayed from his purpose by suggestions obviously intended to dilute that.

Secretary Stands His Ground

Again and again in the post-war negotiations there were attempts made to divert Mr. Kellogg from his objective—a simple and unqualified renunciation of war. It was informally proposed by one or more of the European foreign offices that a commission of legal experts be named to study his treaty in the light of its potential bearing on existing treaties and on international law, with the understanding that these experts were to rewrite the treaty should it be found to conflict with other international contractual arrangements or with international law. The Secretary gave his assent, M. Briand, demonstrating that the treaty would be robust in its effectiveness and purity. He replied that his wording of the projected agreement was so simple and readily understandable that it needed no experts to interpret or strengthen it.

Most of these attempts took the form of suggested reservations. To these Mr. Kellogg had but one answer: "If governments should publicly acknowledge that they could only deal with this ideal of world peace in a technical spirit and must insist upon the adoption of reservations impairing if not utterly destroying the true significance of their common endeavors, they would be in effect only recording their impotence to the keen disappointment of mankind in general."

As a result of this unyielding attitude Mr. Kellogg succeeded in persuading the interested governments to accept his original draft of the projected treaty, unchanged except for a minor alteration of the preambles.

Practical Basis for Pact

Yet, for all his idealism, the Secretary realized that the treaty must have a practical basis, and therefore he set forth, in his address before the American Society of International Law late in April and again in his June 23 note to the powers, his views of the treaty's relation to the ideal of self-defense, the League of Nations, the Locarno agreements, the treaties of neutrality, and to hypothetical violations of the treaty. He considered these constructions in every case either to be implied in the pact itself or to be self-evident, and that therefore it was unnecessary to give definite expression to these interpretations in the body of the document.

Mr. Kellogg labored under no delusion as to the ultimate value of the renunciation of war convention. He believes it will aid in arousing "public conscience against the utter horror and frightfulness of war" and appreciates that treaties of this sort "can only be regarded as a portion of the problem" of world peace. He has said that he "must not claim" that "treaties explicitly renouncing war as an instrument of national policy afford a certain guarantee against those conflicts between nations which have periodically broken out since the dawn of world history." Nonetheless he saw the foundation that the anti-war treaty, once having changed the thoughts of men and governments from war to peace in time of international friction, will prove a sound foundation for further steps toward the eventual goal of universal peace.

Modest and Retiring

Anything but heroic in stature, and occasionally irritable under stress, the Secretary's congenital optimism and his life of self-training have stood him in good stead throughout his three and a half somewhat difficult years in the service of the State Department. Criticism has hurt him, but has never caused him to swing from his appointed course, or to change his policies or ideals unless such changes were demanded. He plays the game of statesmanship much as he plays golf; his apparent excitability disappears the moment he is about to swing, and in consequence his golf, like his statesmanship, is steady, the score rarely varying.

Fortunately or unfortunately, Mr. Kellogg has not the showman's instinct. He prefers to work in solitude, announcing the results of his labors only when the task is done.

ARISTIDE BRIAND

Foreign Minister of France
Indolent in manner, caressing in every movement, persuasive in his very appearance, Aristide-Briand advances with almost cat-like grace,



DR. GUSTAV STRESEMANN



WILLIAM THOMAS COSGRAVE



W. L. MACKENZIE KING



AUGUST ZALESKI



SIR JAMES PARR



PAUL HYMANS



COUNT YASUYA UCHIDA



DR. EDUARD BENES



JACOBUS STEPHANUS SMITS



LORD CUSHENDUN

the Irish question his career has passed into smoother waters, and McNeill, translated into Lord Cushendun, succeeded Viscount Cecil as representative of the British Government to the League of Nations.

Urbane Yet Frank

Careless in dress, the feline arch of his back is not disguised. He bends forward in a way that somehow reminds one of Viscount Cecil.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

A Doughty Warrior

Careless in dress, the feline arch of his back is not disguised. He bends forward in a way that somehow reminds one of Viscount Cecil. Yet when he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

When he speaks, his rich voice has the deep notes of a violoncello, and well does he know how to make use of this superb organ. His oratorical triumphs—and no man of our day has had more—are obtained largely by the resonance of his periods. It is a delight to listen to him. For his hands, too, are employed to some purpose. They are beautiful hands, small but round, and one images them emerging from folds of lace and lawn. He spreads them before him appealingly, he softly draws them toward himself in a wide embrace. With his slightest motion he seems to be wooing his audience, whether that audience consists of one person or of thousands.

General
Motors
presents

The new BUICK

This year is Buick's twenty-fifth anniversary, and the General Motors Family joins in the celebration.



What a remarkable place Buick has won in public affection!

In the past quarter of a century more than 2,000,000 cars have rolled out of the Buick factory. The first million Buicks were purchased in the first twenty years; the second million in the past five years.

And every year for the twenty-five years a better Buick has been built.

The consistency of Buick's performance has produced an owner loyalty which has few parallels in the history of business. Thousands of families are being served by their third Buick, their fifth Buick—indeed, many have never owned any cars but Buicks.

Buick has just presented its new series. You naturally would expect the occasion of the silver anniversary to produce something especially fine—and it has.

The new CADILLAC —the new LASALLE



For twenty-six years Cadillac has been representative of America's finest in the fine car field. Cadillac introduced the eight-cylinder 90-degree V-type engine, a shorter, more compact power plant, which eliminated vibration. It was first to have electric starting, lighting and ignition. And then Cadillac and General Motors, out of their rich experience, introduced LaSalle, a companion car to Cadillac, which the public lifted to immediate leadership.

And now come the New Cadillac and the New LaSalle.

You already have been told of the important developments in the New Cadillac and the New LaSalle—the new transmission by which you can shift noiselessly, and without clashing, at any speed; the exclusive Fleetwood and Fisher Bodies; the luxurious enrichment of line and finish.

These and other features you will see in the new models now on display. That which interests General Motors most is not so much the detail of these improvements—impressive as they are—but the spirit which produced them. More important than making money, more thrilling than added sales, is the pleasure of taking something fine and making it finer. This is the meaning of the New Cadillac and the New LaSalle.

New Models

and THE OPEN MIND

THE public, with its healthy desire for the new and the better, insists upon continuous improvement, and will withdraw its patronage from any product or service which stands still.

Nowhere is this more true than in the automobile industry. The car is more than a utility. It is a *personal* thing, involving your convenience, your comfort, your safety, your sense of beauty and color, your pride of ownership, your complete environment for many hours of your life. Customs and habits of living change fast, and the past holds many warnings of how quickly your favor can shift when an automobile, for even a single year, fails to show progress.

Continuous improvement is, therefore, more than a policy with General Motors. It is a vital necessity. The public demands new models.

And the public is right. Out of that de-

mand have come electric starting and lighting, the closed body, Duco finish, four-wheel brakes and hundreds of refinements, big and little. Improvements that might have taken a generation have been born within a few years because motorists want always more performance, greater beauty and greater comfort.

Equipped with the largest research laboratories, proving ground and body plants, and guided by an Open Mind which is ready to revise its thinking in response to new facts, General Motors believes that it is peculiarly fitted not only to sense but to anticipate public demand and to give the people better automobiles at better values year after year.

As evidence of that faith we offer, with genuine pride, the New Buick, the New Cadillac and the New LaSalle. Their models are now on display.

GENERAL MOTORS

"A car for every purse and purpose"

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • OAKLAND • BUICK • LASALLE • CADILLAC • All with Body by Fisher

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS • YELLOW CABS AND COACHES

FRIGIDAIRE—The Automatic Refrigerator

DELCO-LIGHT Electric Plants

GMAC Plan of Credit Purchase

NEWS IN CRISES IMPEDES WARS, BELGIAN SAYS

Dr. Pierard Tells of Labor's Effort to Prevent Censorships in Europe

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—A new path to world peace, a weapon against war itself, supplementing the Kellogg treaty but independent of it, has been found by the working men of Europe who bore the brunt of the World War, declared Dr. Louis Pierard, Belgian deputy and leader in the International Labor Movement of the Old World, now lecturing at the Institute of Politics.

Free and unbiased news distribution in the time of crisis might have prevented the World War, or at any rate ended it earlier, and would defeat any future barrage of hatred laid down in official propaganda before conflict, Dr. Pierard said.

"For the last few years we have been working hard on a plan to keep open the avenues of information at all times, particularly during periods of great international stress when governments have a habit of clamping on a heavy censorship, taking over all telegraph and cable lines and curtailing the free expression of opinion," Dr. Pierard said.

Lack of News Is Deplored
Lack of free news dissemination rendered powerful political labor groups impotent at the outbreak of the World War, Dr. Pierard said. The impact of the war found the Labor and Socialist parties in France, Germany, Belgium and Austria for the most part supporting their respective governments, although a few short months before they had variously asserted their desire for peace and world harmony. Dr. Pierard told how he attended the great meeting of the Socialist Internationale at Brussels in the last days of July, 1914.

"Six days after Haase proclaimed there that German workers would revolt rather than support the policy embodied in the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia," Dr. Pierard said, "he read in behalf of the Socialists in the Reichstag a statement in favor of war expenditures."

Labor Plans to Co-operate
Looking back on the action of Haase and his colleagues now, I can understand that he was sincere in both cases. The truth is that Harsc, and in the other case Hermann Mueller, when back in Berlin, were separated from the outside by a sort of Chinese wall. They got no other news than that of a Russian mobilization, of the rush of cossacks through east Prussia and the fanned attacks of French armament on Nuremberg. They were misled by their government. But they could not help being misled. All the sources of information were controlled by the Government, which told the people only what it wanted them to believe."

SEES END TO GREAT WARS
Lord Reading, former Viceroy of India: "America has come forward with a proposal for peace which means more to the world than anything that has yet happened in that direction. I do not for a moment suggest that all wars will come to an end merely by a treaty of this character, but I believe once this treaty is signed no great war can ever happen again and there is even a prospect that there never will be war, except wars of what I call a police description."

EXPLORER'S VIEW
Dr. Fridtjof Nansen: "The Kellogg pact to me seems an extraordinary important step forward to the peaceful union of nations in order to maintain world peace. It will make a future world war extremely difficult, if not impossible. It represents a promising bright spot in the work for peace."

A GREAT LANDMARK
Miss Eleanor Acland, Anglo-American Women's Crusade: "The United States peace proposal is a great landmark in the history of the struggle of civilization against war."

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT
Dr. Charles G. Mathis, director of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia: "I am in favor of the Kellogg multilateral treaty for the outlawry of war, because

Place Your Daughter
in a Home School for girls. Special advanced Regular Classes, English, French, Music, Speaking, Voice, Drawing, Handwork. Loving care given and balanced diet. Best of references. Boys and girls in Day School.

Laura Gale — Barber School
1350 Fifteenth St., Washington, D. C.
Phone Col. 7378
Mrs. Mary G. Davis, P.M., Prin.

Rated Highest by the District Health Dept.
Chestnut Farms MILK
The Known Mother Will Have No Other
POTOMAC 4000
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Phillipsborn
608 to 614 Eleventh Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel Accessories and Novelties

Pruitt & Zimmerman Incorporated
PLUMBING TINNING & HEATING
Electrical Job Work and Locksmithing
MAZDA LAMPS FOR SALE

Phone Columbia 2806-2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Fitness of Things

HOUSE AND HERRMANN
FURNITURE OF MERIT

SEVENTH AND EYE STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

cause I believe it will add strength to the general movement against war and for the permanent peace of the world. In itself it will be an effective deterrent to war, but it will bring the United States more actively into international co-operation for the prevention of war and thus aid the efforts of the League Covenant and all other agencies organized for this purpose. It is a sort of gentleman's agreement between the most powerful nations of the world and will not be lightly disregarded."

SENTIMENT OF SECURITY

William Martin, foreign editor of the *Journal de Genève*: "Switzerland, placed at the center of Europe, is in a very vulnerable position and without contact with the sea has one supreme interest in foreign politics, and that is peace. In rendering war more rare and, as we hope, impossible, the Kellogg pact will increase the sentiment of security among European states. It will render, consequently, easier and more fruitful the efforts of the League of Nations for disarmament. And disarmament in turn will reduce the risk of war. Some have seen opposition and rivalry between the Kellogg pact and the League of Nations. In our view there is no competition in the sphere of peace."

"ALL TO THE GOOD"

Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach of Boston, editor of *The Christian Register*: "This event will somewhat brighten the hopes of those who have sought peace through the League of Nations, which from both the spiritual and the international standpoint seems to me incomparably more worthy and effectual. But we forget the lost radiance of that great effort and avail ourselves of every gesture, every means to bring the world into a single understanding heart. M. Briand has inspired Mr. Kellogg, and these two statesmen have won over some of the leaders of other nations, and it is all to the good. We face the day."

WAR OBSOLETE AND FUTILE

Mrs. Marguerite S. Hopkins, chairman of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association: "The Kellogg Treaty has the virtue of reiterating to the American people that war may be outlawed—that in our day the war method of settling international disputes is obsolete, un-intelligent and futile."

MESSAGE FROM JANE ADDAMS

Jane Addams: "I consider the Kellogg treaty the most significant event since the promulgation of the League of Nations Covenant. I am proud that the United States has taken an unequivocal position in the world peace movement."

PEACE TRIBUNAL NEEDED

Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, and member of the Trustee of the World Peace Foundation: "The new treaty makes war impossible, but henceforth any one of the leading nations venturing to attack another will have broken plighted faith, will lose the respect and confidence of all the rest, will become a dangerous outlaw. This must be followed by the positive recognition of some tribunal other than the field of battle, but we thank God and take courage."

SEEKS END TO GREAT WARS

Lord Reading, former Viceroy of India: "America has come forward with a proposal for peace which means more to the world than anything that has yet happened in that direction. I do not for a moment suggest that all wars will come to an end merely by a treaty of this character, but I believe once this treaty is signed no great war can ever happen again and there is even a prospect that there never will be war, except wars of what I call a police description."

EXPLORER'S VIEW

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen: "The Kellogg pact to me seems an extraordinary important step forward to the peaceful union of nations in order to maintain world peace. It will make a future world war extremely difficult, if not impossible. It represents a promising bright spot in the work for peace."

A GREAT LANDMARK

Miss Eleanor Acland, Anglo-American Women's Crusade: "The United States peace proposal is a great landmark in the history of the struggle of civilization against war."

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT

Dr. Charles G. Mathis, director of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia: "I am in favor of the Kellogg multilateral treaty for the outlawry of war, because

Skeptics Silenced as Europe Acclaims America's Peace Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

now it is transformed into a vital symbol. The phrases of the pact take on a vivid purpose. Behind them stands the United States.

America Aroused

Everybody instinctively felt the difference between a pact signed by the best-accorded ambassador, and a pact signed by the head of the department of foreign affairs. The man in the street may be a diplomatist. He does not understand the intricacies of international politics. But he feels that when America sends a Wilson or a Kellogg, America is aroused. It is true that through a combination of circumstances and miscalculations that can scarcely occur again, the work of Mr. Wilson was undone. But that does not destroy the popular European confidence in the visit of Mr. Kellogg. In 1919 extraordinarily involved settlements had to be made, and they proved to be too difficult for the peace-makers who bungled their job badly. But this time the issue is clear. The world is asked to outlaw war. That is a simple proposition to which there can be only one answer.

If the United States had delegated anybody but Mr. Kellogg as its representative at the Paris ceremony, the pact would not have been accepted with the same seriousness. It is not merely that Mr. Kellogg pledges the United States to peace. It is rather that he throws the whole weight of the United States on the side of peace. There is no other country whose weight in this respect is so considerable. It is, for example, admirable that France should renounce war as an instrument of national policy. It is excellent that Germany should rule out fighting. But these and other countries speak, as it were, for themselves. Their influence is not negligible. When they speak for themselves they induce others to repeat their utterances. Yet in a relative sense the word of France is the word of France alone.

Skeptics Silenced

It is curious that this new attempt to build peace on solid foundations of public opinion was also initiated and pursued by France and America. M. Briand and Mr. Kellogg replaced M. Bourgeois and Mr. Wilson. This

time it is to be trusted—and cannot be doubted—America will stand by the citadel of peace.

A token of the will of the United States to suppress war was supplied by the negotiation of the pact conducted from Washington. A still more powerful token is provided by the voyage of Mr. Kellogg to Europe. Therefore, the skeptics are silenced, and those who have faith in the pact triumphantly: "Who can be against us now that the United States gives the final proof that it is for us?"

FINE STROKE OF STATESMENSHIP

Never was a wiser stroke of statesmanship decided upon than when Mr. Kellogg decided to go to Paris. He thus enhanced the value of the pact a thousandfold. Juridically, it would be easy to riddle the pact. According to the interpretations which have been put upon it, there are many loopholes. If everybody is permitted to make exceptions, then the pact ceases to be comprehensive; and if it is not comprehensive it is, quite arguably, worthless. It would be well to state this fact plainly, and to admit all the juridical objections. But then we are set free to lay stress on the essential value of the pact. That value is moral or it is nothing; and that moral value comes chiefly from the participation of the United States, and the solemn warning, conveyed by the presence of Mr. Kellogg, of America's determination to pursue peace.

RECOGNIZES "HORROR OF WAR"

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain: "It is, I think, the sign of the times that such a treaty should have been proposed, and it is a recognition of what is now the attitude of all great countries to war that such a proposal should be welcomed and that we should all be glad to cooperate. It is a recognition of the horror of war, of the fact that war is only for self-defense. That is something."

GROWTH OF AN IDEAL

Dr. Joseph Limburg, member of the Netherlands State Council and Dutch delegate to the League of Nations: "I consider the Kellogg Pact of particularly great value for the development of the ideal of permanent peace. Setting aside its possible juridical imperfections, this treaty will exercise great psychological influence upon all peoples and governments."

Foot-Saver Shoes

The Ideal Footwear for the American Woman

There is a refinement and distinction about them that immediately impresses you. They are comfortable as Foot Savers are, you will appreciate them most for the pleasure and satisfaction they will add to your daily activities.

RICH'S

F St. at Tenth, Washington, D. C.

RAMBOUILLET, France (AP)—Rambouillet Palace, the residence of the French President during the summer months, will be the scene of the great banquet to be given by the President to plenipotentiaries attending the peace conference, stands in a beautiful park of 3000 acres.

Here M. Doumergue enjoys to the full his favorite recreation of walking. The President is up at 6 o'clock and is out before 7 for a tramp through the park, which is as famous for its trout streams as for its rabbits.

In Paris the President can take his walks only in the early hours of the morning, before there is much traffic in the streets. Here he is comparatively free from the rigid ritual which makes the President of France, as M. Doumergue says, "a prisoner of state."

That is why anything which impresses upon the world the consciousness that the United States is mighty, prosperous, an invincible ally, a formidable foe, will pronounce judgment on a law-breaker, is all-important. American men and American money are much, but America's moral attitude is more. If America denounces war, if America turns its countenance from the wrongdoer and withdraws sustenance, then war is doomed. The intervention of America in these matters is decisive.

To convince the world that the United States is irrevocably opposed to war and therefore to the war-maker, it was not sufficient to negotiate the pact and leave it to be signed in Paris. Conviction could only come from a striking demonstration that America is really behind this pact. There was one way which American resolve could be shown. That way consisted in sending

one of his favorite little strolls is

a couple of miles out to the dairy farm that Louis XVI installed there for Queen Marie Antoinette. A half mile farther on is the old sheep farm, where Louis XVI sent the first merinos imported from Spain. It has been a school for shepherds since 1870 and the President takes a great deal of interest in it. It is never missed in the daily itinerary. The President's afternoon route is generally along the brook that feeds a beautiful lake and keeps a superb waterfall running, the President halting occasionally to see if he can catch sight of a trout.

The President's exercise puts him in the mood for music. He "tunes" in and listens for an hour if the program is good, otherwise he picks up one of the numerous books always at hand and spends the evening reading.

M. Doumergue, a bachelor, lives entirely alone. He is surrounded by an official family divided into two groups—a military and a civil household, but he comes into contact with his collaborators only in the course of official business. When he is out for a walk he goes alone. When he goes into his salon after dinner, he goes alone. A man of great resources within himself, this solitude is congenial to him.

Thompson's Dairy

The Ideal Footwear for the American Woman

There is a refinement and distinction about them that immediately impresses you. They are comfortable as Foot Savers are, you will appreciate them most for the pleasure and satisfaction they will add to your daily activities.

RICH'S

F St. at Tenth, Washington, D. C.

OLNEY INN

On Olney Farm

OLNEY, MARYLAND

Chicken Dinner, \$2.00

Hickory Smoked Ham Dinner, \$1.50

LUNCHEON AND TEA

12 miles from Washington on

Georgia Avenue by way of

Ellen City

Telephone Ashton 133

Open Every Day But Monday

Final Clearance Days

Nearing the end of our Semi-Annual Clearance Sales—Final reductions have been made—Savings on men's and boys' clothing and in all departments, including our Women's Sports Shop.

BEAUTY SALON

The POWDER BOX

Fifth Floor

THE HECHT CO. F. ST.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gifts

—of SILVER

—of CHINA

—of CRYSTAL

—of POTTERY

POLICE DECLARE DRY LAW RESTS ON COURT'S AID

Clean-Up Campaign in Boston Progressing—Realty Men Show Caution

Actual effectiveness of the dry enforcement campaign in Boston which has been under way with renewed vigor the last few weeks under direction of Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner, and Michael H. Crowley, superintendent, will depend ultimately upon the courts as well as the police, it is emphasized by Mr. Wilson.

"It is not merely raids but jail sentences that close up liquor-selling resorts," he said, "and considered by and large there are relatively few people actually going to jail yet on liquor charges here. Small fines, long appeals, suspended sentences and cases 'placed on file' have practically no effect. I do not wish to criticize the courts, but I cannot help believing there is much mistaken leniency."

Boston police filed 4,000 cases for prosecution under liquor charges last year, he said, pointing out that the present activity against bootleggers is not altogether new, yet only about 127 of these persons have been actually committed to jail.

If the Massachusetts state "padlock law," now under test in an appeal in Middlesex County, is held constitutional, the commissioner believes it will be possible with its aid to make prohibition enforcement in Boston more effective than it ever has been before. But this, too, he added, will depend in part upon the courts, since padlock injunctions must be granted by equity judges.

A number of liquor-sellers, variously estimated as around 40, are reported to have closed their doors within the last two weeks. While this has been attributed in part to fear of the padlock law, the commissioner believes it is also due in part to increasing activity of the police captains, particularly in three sections in South Boston, South End, and Back Bay where he recently transferred new officers to take charge.

One Cop in Machinery

"It needs to be understood," said Mr. Wilson, "that we are only one cog in the machinery. Courts, juries, district attorneys and probation officers all have their part. People come to us and say, 'Why don't you close up such and such a joint?' Alone we can close nothing. But if every place were closed, there would be a place in Boston selling liquor."

"I believe in the prohibition law and, as police commissioner, honestly want to see it enforced. The courts are right in demanding full evidence. If the police fall down in getting the evidence, that is our fault and we accept the responsibility. There certainly is no such thing as 'police protection' of bootlegging joints if the heads of the department can learn about it. It is our business to get the evidence; courts must convict."

Responsibility of Owners

The padlock law, if sustained, will aid materially in stopping the persistent violators of the law, the commissioner believes. "A court may give a man a light fine because it was his first offense, yet the case may have been the fifteenth for the place where he was employed," he said. "A padlock injunction, after the third conviction, will close the place."

"Then owners of real estate will

take notice what kind of tenants they are getting, and it will no longer be the case that if you stop a bootlegger from selling he will start somewhere else. With owners considering the possibility of losing a year's income from their property, the bootlegger will be unable to rent a place."

Another warning to "speakeasies" that they must go out of business was given by Superintendent Crowley, who declared: "Every joint in Boston peddles liquor, whether to truckers who pay 25 cents a glass or to business men and society women, must close its doors, even if I find it necessary to raid the place myself."

Labor Disputes Found on Decline All Over World

(Continued from Page 1)

actual number of employees involved in trade disputes there last year was 113,700, as compared with 2,401,000 in 1919. The total number of workers made idle during the general strike in 1926, according to the official estimate, was less than 3,000,000.

Australia Shows Increase

In Germany, 393,745 employees, or six for each 1,000 of population, were made idle by trade disputes in 1927. This compares with the highest total for any of the eight nations during the nine-year period, which was attained in Germany in 1920. In that year 8,323,977 workers were thrown out of employment by trade disputes, amounting to 135 persons for each 1,000 of population. The lost working days totaled 54,206,942.

The comparisons on the basis of each 1,000 of population show that two workers were idle in France last year, as compared with 31 in 1919 and 37 in 1920. In Belgium the number last year was five, as compared with 22 in 1919 and 40 in 1920. In the Netherlands the number for 1927 was two, as compared with nine in 1919 and 10 in 1920. Canada found two workers idle last year, as compared with 16 in 1919 and six in 1920.

The only country where the number showed an increase was Australia, the conference board reports. There the idle workers totaled 25 for each 1,000 of population in 1927, as compared with 19 in 1919 and 1920.

WOMAN ATTORNEY WELCOMES TREATY

Legal Adviser to National W. C. T. U. Praises Kellogg

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Chicago attorney, legal adviser to the National W. C. T. U. and formerly to the National American Woman Suffrage Association:

"I am glad that Secretary of State Kellogg is working so earnestly in behalf of the treaties to outlaw war. If we begin to think of other nations as friends and of war as possible, then we will get ourselves into such a habit of mind that if any difficulty arises we will then think of some judicial settlement rather than of guns and battleships."

"The children of today will consequently know a little of war as they do of the saloon. Hearing of no possible wars, they will assume that peace is the only method used by intelligent nations and will naturally turn to legal settlements for any future quarrels."

Ceremony Is Hailed in Paris as the Dawn of New Peace Era

Press Unanimous in Acclaiming Importance of Document—French Delighted by Mr. Kellogg's Tribute to M. Briand Regarding Initiation of Treaty

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The magnitude of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, which has brought the representatives of 15 nations together in a ceremony of befitting simplicity, is acclaimed by the French people. Statesmen, orators and writers unite in public statements declaring that, with the signing of the treaty, a great step has been taken toward delivering the world from the possibility of war. The key to the French attitude is well summed up by a leading semi-official newspaper, *Le Temps*, which says editorially:

"The impression is little by little being felt that there are more things in this pact than is supposed by those who only weigh the precise value of words. The fact that the solemn engagement to renounce war, an instrument of national policy can be taken by 15 powers today, and all civilized nations tomorrow, suffices in itself to create an atmosphere more favorable to permanent and fruitful action for the safeguarding of peace."

The Way Charted

The Journal des Débats very well expresses this point when it remarks: "We have proclaimed the rights of man long before having realized them, and they are not all assured yet. We did well, however, in first formulating the principles; they have marked the road to follow. The Kellogg pact in the same way shows the high aim to be attained. For the present we remain on the heights. Dreams precede realities. There is always a haze in the empyrean which obscures more than we, but it is already a very honorable thing to soar that."

The Quotidien, a prominent radical organ, plays on the same note: "Even if the pact should be only a gesture, because it remains without any other sanctions than the blame of the world conscience, it is a noble gesture. It is after testing that the import of treaties is confirmed, and let us trust that this one will be given the rigidity of an intangible law."

Moderates and Socialists of France also subscribe to the pact, daring to believe that it is a document of

tremendous moral value. Though recognized as not ending all wars, it is described by the Socialist Populaire as "a powerful instrument of propaganda against war. It marks an important step in the history of mankind," adds the *Journée Industrielle*.

Mr. Kellogg's Graceful Compliment

Distinguished Frenchmen, one and all, laud the part played by the United States Secretary of State, seeing in the signing the culmination of Mr. Kellogg's persistent endeavors on behalf of world peace. On the other hand, by occasional and discreet insertions in news stories and opinions, the French show gratification that it was a compatriot—M. Briand—to whom Mr. Kellogg, on landing in France, was able to pay a graceful compliment, admitting that the idea of the peace pact owed its initiation to M. Briand, even though it has been achieved in much larger form than originally conceived by the French Foreign Minister.

Not for a moment, however, do the French cease to pay full tribute to Mr. Kellogg as the master architect of this great document, and they are glad that this is so, and that the United States has thus shown its wish to co-operate with Europe and the world in making peace more secure for all.

The Quotidien writes: "The Journal des Débats very well expresses this point when it remarks: "We have proclaimed the rights of man long before having realized them, and they are not all assured yet. We did well, however, in first formulating the principles; they have marked the road to follow. The Kellogg pact in the same way shows the high aim to be attained. For the present we remain on the heights. Dreams precede realities. There is always a haze in the empyrean which obscures more than we, but it is already a very honorable thing to soar that."

The Quotidien, a prominent radical organ, plays on the same note: "Even if the pact should be only a gesture, because it remains without any other sanctions than the blame of the world conscience, it is a noble gesture. It is after testing that the import of treaties is confirmed, and let us trust that this one will be given the rigidity of an intangible law."

Moderates and Socialists of France also subscribe to the pact, daring to believe that it is a document of

For Comfort, Not for Looks



Drawn from photograph © by New York Times Wide World Studio.
COMMANDER RICHARD E. BYRD

Byrd Ship Carries Polar Mails but No Liquor to the Antarctic

Only Alcohol, Says Commander, Will Be Used in Instruments to Defy Extreme Low Temperatures—Tars Hands Shinning Mast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A stout little bark has just cleared from New York for the bottom of the world with a strange device flying from her mainmast.

It is a squatish flag of deep blue with a large green circle in the center, representing the globe. Super-imposed upon it is a monoplane in flight. Across its length there runs a narrow band of brilliant yellow with black lettering which reads:

"Byrd Antarctic Expedition."

The vessel is the City of New York, first of the Byrd "feet" to leave here for the South Pole. As she churned her way slowly through the lower bay her skipper, Capt. Frederick C. Melville, looked aloft. He smiled at the house flag and the similar device painted on her single funnel. Then his eye caught a smaller pennant, flying from the foremast, with the letters "U. S. M." in white.

Mail for Ice Barrier

A land-lubber asked a question. "That means United States mail," the skipper replied.

"Mail for where?"

"The Ross Ice Barrier!"

Captain Melville meant exactly what he said.

It will take 70 days for the City of New York to pass through the Panama Canal and to reach Dundee, N. Z. It will take perhaps another month for her to push her iron-clad stern through the Ross Sea to the ice barrier. There she will land 200 tons of equipment and deliver her mail to the only inhabitants of the arctic continent—the members of Commander Richard E. Byrd's expedition to the south pole, of whom her own crew will be the first arrivals.

The City of New York got under way, the subject of a tribute unique in the annals of New York harbor.

Usually the city tug Macom goes down the bay with pennants out, bright work furnished and the band playing on the afterdeck to mark the homecoming or arrival of some distinguished guest.

Commander Shines Up Mast

Commander Byrd received that welcome not long ago when he returned from his transatlantic flight. Lindbergh, Chamberlin, the Prince of Wales and Amelia Earhart, are a few of those who have received it too. But this time the maritime pageant was to speed a departure. "bid farewell to a square-rigged ship, the counterpart of which has not sailed these waters for many years. And for the first time, the band on the Macom played tunes that were "goodby."

Overhead airplanes circled, dipped and zoomed in the airman's tribute. To a flier who is soon to attempt nautical conquests from the air. Commander Byrd, agile as any sailor who ever pulled a hawser, dashed up the newly tarred rigging to the maintop and waved his greeting to the stunting pilots.

Back on deck again the commander called the ship's carpenter.

"On Chips! Will you get me a towel and some soap?"

"Aye, sir . . . if you'll pose for a picture for my wife!"

A few minutes later the commander's hands were clean again and

"It's just as easy to withdraw as it is to deposit!"

Our new, illustrated booklet tells all about the convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now.

4½% Interest Compounded Quarterly
Dividend Paid July 1st, 1928
Assets over \$37,000,000 and over 35,000 Depositors

Mail this slip today
National Savings Bank
107-109 Broadway, St. Albans, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of your illustrated booklet "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."

Name.....

Address.....

City..... C.S.M.

WM. HOLLINS & CO., Ltd.

London, England Old Change

Toronto, Canada 101 Wellington St. W.

New York City 386 Fourth Ave.

REG'D.

"ViSylka"

Made by the manufacturers of the famous

"Viyella"

"ViSylka" is a modish, new, lightweight dress fabric of soft texture...silken in appearance...appropriate both for sports wear and the smart street costume. Woven from a mixture of wool, cotton and artificial silk. Guaranteed washable and unshrinkable.

W.M. HOLLINS & CO., Ltd.

London, England Old Change

Toronto, Canada 101 Wellington St. W.

New York City 386 Fourth Ave.

REG'D.

"Viyella"

REG'D.

UNITED STATES NOW REPORTED FACING DEFICIT

Estimated Expenses Overbalance Receipts and 'Surplus' Fades

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The Government has gone along so comfortably with a balance in its Treasury each year, that the repeated warnings of President Coolidge and Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the bureau of the budget, about the necessity for close economy and retrenchment have made little impression.

The director of the bureau has been regarded as something of a pessimist, and there has been a general feeling that it would all come off right at the end of the fiscal year.

Now, however, for the first time, General Lord forecasts an actual definite deficit. There may be time to do something about it, but it looks to the budget officials as if the United States was "going into the red." President Coolidge, in his latest financial statement had called attention to the rising costs in all branches of the Government.

Reason for the Change

The change in the estimated surplus plus to a probable deficit by June, 1929, is accounted for thus by the Director of the Bureau: estimated receipts have been decreased by \$101,995,738 and estimated expenditures have been increased by \$244,823,891. The reasons for these changes are carefully analyzed by General Lord. Costs, for example, are now placed at \$587,000,000, a drop of \$15,700,000 under the earlier estimate, and internal revenue, which includes income and miscellaneous taxes, at \$2,590,000,000, as against an earlier estimate of \$2,705,545,000, a cut of \$115,545,000.

Other miscellaneous receipts, perhaps at \$530,501,576, as against an earlier estimate of \$501,952,314, an increase in this instance of \$28,549,262.

In raising his estimated expenditures by \$844,243,629, General Lord increases the general expenses of the various departments from \$1,968,618,905 to \$2,105,728,435, an advance of \$137,109,530 and boosts the postal deficiency from \$15,270,042 to \$60,049,139 or \$44,779,097.

Expenses of the Panama Canal he puts at \$10,000 more than the earlier estimate. Expenses of the Shipping Board, Mr. Lord now estimates at \$27,300,000 more than expected and the cost of government life insurance at \$13,015,708 greater. Another increase of \$25,000,000 in connection with the alien property funds, and another \$450,000 in connection with the Civil Service retirement fund. A few of the earlier estimates were too large but none of these involved big sums.

BIG CUT IN PUBLIC DEBT

It is held that the bureau of the budget has been able to keep down many expenditures and effected economies and the Treasury was able to show a surplus of \$398,828,881.06, but of this \$367,358,710.12 was used by the Treasury Department in a further reduction of the public debt beyond the amount required to be made.

Every public officer and employee in a position to do so has been urged to avail himself of the opportunity to conserve public funds by taking advantage of discounts, whenever possible, on all government purchases. Aside from the financial gain to the Government, which amounted to more than \$1,000,000 the past fiscal year, a sound discount policy encourages a keener and wider competition by attracting more and better business firms to bid for public contracts.

Furthermore the making of prompt and regular payments in discharge of our contractual obligations causes a wholesome economic influence upon private industry by strengthening its credit and increasing its purchasing power. The total discount savings of record up to and including April 1 of the fiscal year 1928 is \$5,513,600.

A constructive bit of legislation in the interest of economy is the act to discontinue certain reports now required by law to be made to Congress. A conservative estimate places the saving in clerical work as a result of this legislation at \$25,000 a year.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OBEYED

During the fiscal year 1928 there was practically universal compliance with the provisions of bureau of the budget circular issued by direction of the President Dec. 19, 1921, in furtherance of Section 206 of the Budget and Accounting Act, which reads:

"No estimate or request for an appropriation, and no request for an increase in an item of any special estimate or request, and no recommendation as to how the revenue needs of the Government should be met, shall be submitted to Congress or any committee thereof by any officer or employee of any department or establishment, unless at the request of either House of Congress."

The established policy of the Ex-

Retail Advertisements

Appear in the Atlantic Edition of

The Christian Science Monitor

as follows:

MONDAY
(Also Thursday)
Delaware
Maryland
District of Columbia
Virginia
West Virginia
London
Ireland

WEDNESDAY
(Also Saturday)
New Jersey
Pennsylvania

SATURDAY
(Also Wednesday)

Florida
Georgia
Alabama
North Carolina
South Carolina
Cuba
Continental Europe
Australia
New Zealand
South Africa
South America

TUESDAY
(Also Friday)
British Isles
Ontario
Quebec
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
P. E. Island
Newfoundland

FRIDAY
(Also Tuesday)

Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

HOOVER WINS MORE WESTERN FARM LEADERS

**Farmer-Labor Officials and
McMullen Join G. O. P.
Camp**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The conquest of western farm and political leaders has been practically completed by Herbert Hoover, it is announced here.

There remains only the obtaining of the adherence of Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, and that of R. M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to complete the list of western leaders who are supporting Mr. Hoover, it is said.

It has been authoritatively indicated that an endorsement of the Republican candidate will be forthcoming from both men in the near future.

Associates of these two leaders have already joined the Hoover camp and are in the field actively campaigning for him.

McMullen Out for Hoover

The latest to join the ranks are Adam McMullen, Governor of Nebraska; Bert Martin, for four years national secretary-treasurer of the Farmer-Labor Party; Neil McArthur, secretary-treasurer of the Farmer-Labor Party in Colorado, and Thomas C. Burke, Portland, Ore., campaign manager for Mr. Lowden.

This group consists of leaders who have been most obdurate in their opposition to Mr. Hoover. Governor McMullen led the so-called "Farmers' March" at the Kansas City convention, and strenuously fought Mr. Hoover's nomination. When the Republican candidate traveled through Nebraska on his way to California for his notification ceremony, Governor McMullen was a guest on his train.

He conferred with Mr. Hoover, at the latter's request, on the farm relief issue, the candidate expounding the principles. Governor McMullen later informed telling reporters that he had nothing to say. He indicated he had not been won over. He took pride in informing the reporters he had participated in the writing of the farm plank in the Democratic platform.

At the time of the convention he was an ardent adherent of Mr. Lowden and publicly asserted that he would never support Mr. Hoover, even intimating that he might line up for Governor Smith as opposed to the Republican choice if it was Mr. Hoover.

He has discarded all these views in a statement announcing his endorsement of Mr. Hoover he declares that he does so because "Hoover has asserted the importance of the agricultural issue over all others."

"In reaching my conclusion," the Governor said, "my sole guide has been the economic welfare of the farming industry. Politics has not been of the slightest influence. My support of Mr. Hoover is in spite of the fact that Mr. Hoover ignores the most pressing problem of them all, namely, the handling of the crop surpluses."

Governor Smith on the other hand, by Representative Tom Connally, a rare case where a Senator has not been returned for a second term, is seen a rebuke to former Gov. James E. Ferguson, one of the most active workers for Mr. Mayfield, who was also one of the most ardent leaders for the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith. This is the third loss sustained by the one-time seemingly invincible leader in state politics since his espousal of Governor Smith's cause.

Smith's falling off in the vote in the second primary, as compared with the first, is regarded as politically significant by Hoover Democrats, since the first primary, the State Democratic Executive Committee has ruled that the pledge on the primary ballot binds the voter to "support the nominee of this primary" also binds the voter to support the presidential nominee. Hoover supporters claim that the light vote was away from the polls on that account.

Although rain fell over a large part of the State during the first primary that vote ran 735,390, the latest count on the second primary indicates this vote will not exceed 602,000 despite the lively interest in the Senate race and the ideal weather over most of the State. The normal voting strength of Texas is 1,386,044.

Nomination in the Texas Democratic primaries is considered equivalent to election.

West Forty-second Street: Mrs. F. Louis Slade is chairman and Mrs. Ogden Held is treasurer of the committee.

Members of the committee are being enlisted from every part of the United States and include a vast number of independent and unorganized women of both parties who have shared in Mr. Hoover's works of human conservation and who believe in his independence, integrity and ability.

Mrs. Slade was vice chairman of the suffrage party in New York City in the final years of the suffrage campaign. At the outbreak of the war she was made chairman of the Suffrage War Service Committee, which rendered conspicuous service during 1917 and 1918. At this time she was also a member of Mary Mitchell's committee of women for New York City, and served as head of the Woman's division of the Young Men's Christian Association, continuing in the latter capacity until the last of the Army of Occupation was withdrawn from overseas. She is a director of Bryn Mawr College, and has been an ardent supporter of the Bryn Mawr summer school for women in industry.

Advisors Tell Him He Must Win or Lose Election in This Section

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While the need for better financing to bring out women voters is being recognized at the Republican Party's general headquarters here, the part women will play in the present presidential campaign, particularly leaders, pay more attention to the woman vote.

Mr. Hoover is said to be well aware of the financial needs of women campaign workers, and Hubert Work, Republican chairman, is likewise sympathetic toward their demands. Thus, it is explained, women's work at the national Republican headquarters is starting out with more assurance than in either of the previous presidential contests in which they have participated.

Moreover, since the vote of the women is regarded by Republican leaders as so vital to Mr. Hoover's election, there is a strong demand for greater financial teamwork.

If state campaign workers, who have not been close to Mr. Hoover or to Secretary Work, are influenced by the pattern their national leaders have set, it is expected that much added help will be given the women campaign.

All the old girls locally in the states, and especially where contests are close, is expected to contribute substantially to the efforts to bring out the women's vote for Hoover.

Women leaders are not likely to press the needs of their organization as aggressively as would men in the same position, it is pointed out. That in itself is regarded as one of the new factors in politics.

Farm Paper Indorsements

Hoover's Dry Stand

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Wallace's Farmer, one of the chief farm papers backing the McNary-Haugen equalization fee movement in the corn belt, editorially indorses Herbert Hoover's position on prohibition. Its comment was regarded as of the more interest because of some inclination among farm leaders opposed to Mr. Hoover to disparage his stand on prohibition.

After quoting the Republican nominee's remarks on this topic in his acceptance speech, the Des Moines periodical said:

"These statements would indicate that Mr. Hoover is unalterably opposed not only to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but likewise to any modification of the enforcing act, the Volstead Law. It would also seem that he is committed rigidly to enforcement of the law and to making all reasonable efforts to remedy the 'grave abuses' and 'the crime and disobedience to law' to which Mr. Hoover himself refers and which have developed to an alarming extent."

Nothing definite has been announced as yet regarding the other eastern states, but Mayor Frank Hazen, Democratic national vice chairman in the East, said he would ask the Governor to take two speeches of one of the most important speeches of the campaign in the closing week when the Governor will probably speak at Madison Square, Garden or the Metropolitan Opera House.

Nothing definite has been announced as yet regarding the other eastern states, but Mayor Frank Hazen, Democratic national vice chairman in the East, said he would ask the Governor to take two speeches of one of the most important speeches of the campaign in the closing week when the Governor will probably speak at Madison Square, Garden or the Metropolitan Opera House.

Otherwise, it is believed, the people want Prohibition.

"When thinking men generally come to realize that the responsibility is up to them to take the initiative in law observance, then and not until then, will the Eighteenth Amendment be given fair trial."

"Until that time there should be no thought of writing this provision out of the Constitution."

"It is my belief that the majority of our people do not want the Eighteenth Amendment abandoned. Legislatures of 46 of the 48 states voted to make it into the Federal Constitution.

Otherwise, it is believed, the people want Prohibition.

"In order to give expression to the soundest thought in the country on the subject, I offer a prize of \$25,000 for the best and most practical plan to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective. The prize will be awarded by a committee of prominent men and women now being selected."

"Competitive offerings must be typewritten and not exceed 2000 words in length and must be submitted prior to Dec. 1 to the Prize Committee on Eighteenth Amendment, Room 2401, Fisk Building, New York City. The prize will be awarded and paid Dec. 25."

Member of Peek's Committee for Hoover

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Declaring "We need not expect anything of Tammany in Minnesota," O. P. B. Jacobson of Minneapolis, chairman of the Minnesota State Railroad Commission, has resigned as a member of the committee of 22 headed by George N. Peek. Mr. Jacobson charged that the committee, representing Corn Belt states, has been perverted from its original purpose and used for political ends by its chairman, Mr. Peek.

In announcing his decision, Mr. Jacobson declared that Alfred E. Smith's acceptance speech offers little of value for the northwest. He declared himself as a supporter of Herbert Hoover for President.

CANADIAN CANOEISTS ON A 6000-MILE TRIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Moving pictures of Indian and wild life in far northern Canada will be taken by a party representing the Natural History Museum of New York and the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, which will leave the Pas, Man., shortly. The party will go via Reindeer Lake to the Barren Lands, another 500 miles north of this lake.

Illa Tolstoy, a grandson of Count Tolstoy of Russia, will have charge of the party, and he will be assisted in making the necessary arrangements by Del Simons, formerly district manager for Revillon Freres, famous fur trading company. One of the main purposes of the movie expedition is to film the southward movement of the caribou herds toward the end of October. It is stated that a caribou hunt is planned, in which Indians, equipped with bows and arrows, will participate.

There is nowhere in the record of Tammany Hall the slightest indication that its candidate for President will pay any real attention to the problems of the agriculturist," Mr. Martin said.

The support of the Farmer-Laborites is looked forward to by Republican managers as certain to have important weight in the outcome of the race in such states as Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

Mr. Burke, in announcing his support of Mr. Hoover, declared the Loden group is well satisfied with the Republican candidate's farm views, and that he would carry this message to Governor Lowden.

The two Farmer-Labor leaders, who associated themselves with the Republican candidate, declared they did so because it was "ridiculous for the farmer to expect any aid from a Tammany Hall directed government."

Mr. McMullen, who has been most obdurate in his opposition to Mr. Hoover, has now joined the ranks of those supporting him.

Mr. Slade, who heads Hoover's Woman's Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Influence of women in the Hoover campaign will be exerted in an organized way as the result of the formation of the Woman's Committee for Hoover, which has just opened headquarters in the Salmon Tower Building, 11

West Forty-second Street.

ORGANS

Built by the Company include

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, London, ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, London (4 Manual).

FRANCIS WORKS, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

FRANCIS WORKS, Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

FRANCIS WORKS, Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

FRANCIS WORKS, Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

FRANCIS WORKS, Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

FRANCIS WORKS, Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

FRANCIS WORKS, Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

FRANCIS WORKS, Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

FRANCIS WORKS, Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

FRANCIS WORKS, Francis Works, Southfield Road, W. 4, London, England

DUCE WILL KEEP LIRA AT PRESENT EXCHANGE LEVEL

Report That Advantage Over French Franc Was Aimed at by Italy Is Denied

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Fascist Government will maintain the lira at the present level of exchange, according to a recent decision by the Italian Cabinet after hearing the report of the new Finance Minister, Senator Mosconi, on the financial situation left by Count Volpi. The report circulated abroad that Signor Mussolini was inclined to restore the lira as early as possible at about 130 to the pound, so as to give it a slight advantage over the French franc, is declared to be entirely without foundation, and the Finance Minister has received instructions to pursue the same monetary policy followed by his predecessor, with the variations rendered necessary by the altered circumstances of the last few months.

The guiding ideals for the new financial year financial year have been laid down by Signor Mussolini as follows:

Maintenance of the rate of exchange as now stabilized.

No fresh fiscal burdens, but energetic action against those who try to evade payment of their taxes.

No new foreign loans to be incurred by the state or public institutions, and close control to be exercised over foreign loans made to private enterprise.

No fresh internal loans, under whatever form, and gradual amortization of the existing consolidated debt by means of present assets.

Consolidation of state expenses on the figures of the estimates and strict economy in local finance.

Simplicity and clearness in the state accounts, so that they can be understood by every citizen.

Protection of savings and refusal of financial help for non-vital economic enterprises.

Signor Mosconi informed the Cabinet that the financial year which recently came to an end, closed with a surplus of 207,000,000 lire. As regards the present financial year the estimates are that it will close with a surplus of 271,000,000. As, however, the latter period will see a considerable reduction to revenue owing to the diminution of certain taxes and the end of special war contributions, it was essential that the most rigorous economy be exercised in all departments.

Signor Mussolini was also able to communicate to the Cabinet the latest statistics of unemployment in Italy. At the end of June the number of unemployed was 247,000 as against 455,000 in January.

Match Monopoly Helps Hungary's Land Reform Plan

Loan From Swedish-American Trust Solves Problem of Financing New Act

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—Ratification by Parliament of an agreement with Swedish-American Match Trust for the monopoly rights of the match industry in Hungary enabled the Government to settle the problem of carrying out the financial side of Land Reform Act.

The trust has offered a loan of 200,000,000 pengö (\$36,000,000) in return for the monopoly rights.

Much opposition to this agreement was raised by representatives of all parties—though not always for the same reasons. Some objected on general grounds to the Government's methods in negotiating this loan, others were against it because they believed "big business" was behind it, while the official opposition also strongly opposed what they regarded as the too high rate of compensation to be paid to the former landowners.

Opposition Arguments Refuted

The arguments of those who were against the passing of the control of the Hungarian match industry from native to foreign hands amounted to little in practice since, as was pointed out in the debates, Hungary could not hope to exclude such a combine as the Swedish-American trust until it had its own monopoly established; and this was impossible. There are only two big match-producing societies in this state, the Hanga and Szikra Societies, and the international trust mentioned above is said to have been in control of these for some time past.

In the agreement conditions are laid down which carefully guard Hungarian interests. Hungarian labor is to be employed. Hungarian men used, when the price of the

R. C. Flack & Co.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
24 Green Street, Cambridge
also at
20 Hanover Square, W., and 130 Cheapside, London, Eng.
Every Thursday, by appointment, or other days if desired.
Telephone Mayfair 4460
Telegrams: Flack, Tailor, Cambridge

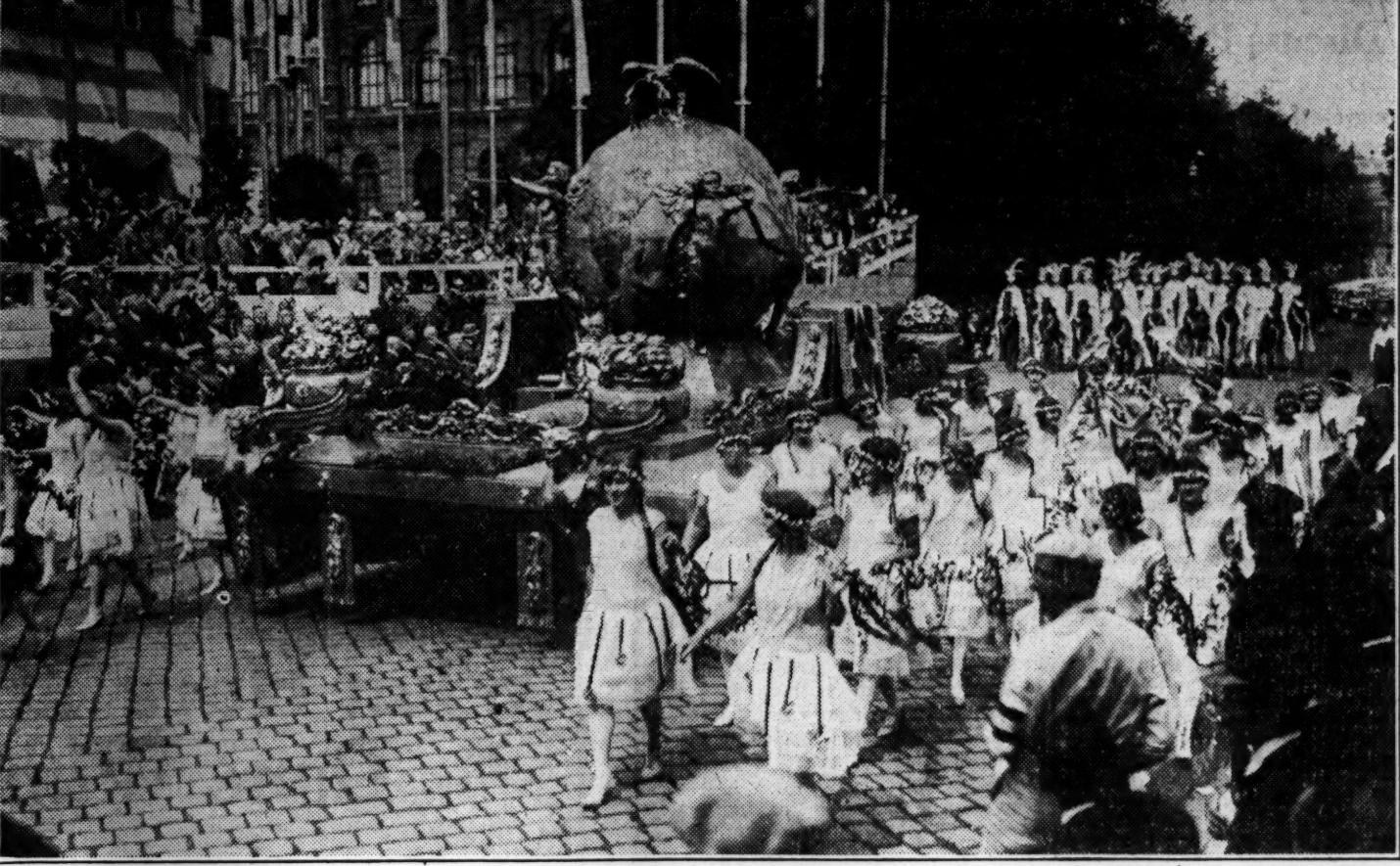
Partridge & Cooper Limited
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2/
Referee Investment Account Book 5/; 9/6; 14/6.
191-192 Fleet Street
London, E. C. 4, England

Holloway Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED
Contractors
for Church, Public and Domestic Buildings
Civil Engineering Construction—Restorations—Decorations

HEAD OFFICE:
157 Grosvenor Road
Westminster, London, S. W. 1
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

WEST END BRANCH:
43 South Audley Street
Grosvenor Square, W.
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

"German Song" Float Was the Culminating Point in Vienna's Festival Parade



Reproduced by Permission of Festival Committee, Vienna

Over 1,000,000 People Assembled in the Austrian Capital to Witness This Great Pan-German Pageant in Praise of Song, in Which Germans From All Over the World Took Part, and Which Was the Most Spectacular Feature of the Recent Tenth Gathering of the Saengerbund.

PROCESSION THAT TOOK NINE HOURS TO PASS

White Men Blaze Trail Over the Kalahari Desert

Many Types of Bushmen Met in What Has Been Called the Cradle of Mankind

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG—An expedition of white men over the difficult Kalahari Desert, has now been completed. The party was led by Captain Clifford, the imperial secretary.

Many types of bushmen were met with in that so-called cradle of mankind. Outside Kalahari they are often regarded as pure savages just a little removed from savagery. Armed with bow and arrow, but to talk with them, to overcome their natural suspicion of the stranger, to see their life and general habits at first hand, is to realize that these isolated groups of the desert are much more civilized in the true sense than many other natives in South Africa.

They also display exciting dances and their skill in hunting is an art in itself. They move about the desert with nomadic freedom and appear with startling suddenness. Time and again the expedition camped in what was apparently a wilderness of sand

200,000 March in Great Parade at Vienna's Festival of Song

Magnificent Procession Is Culminating Point of German Saengerbund Fest That Brings Singers From All Parts of World to Take Part in Massed Concerts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Tenth Festival of the League of German Singers has just been held in Vienna under the patronage of President von Hindenburg of Germany and President Hainisch of the Austrian Republic. Representatives of German choral societies from all parts of the world were to be found here, though the majority came from Austria, Germany and the central European states.

The British authorities, however, are fully alive to the possibility of such injustices existing in a protectorate and have on frequent occasions publicly warned the chiefs and their assembled tribesmen that hereditary service will not be tolerated in a British territory.

The outstanding features of the festival were the great concerts in which more than 40,000 singers took part on each occasion in an enormous wooden structure, 600 feet by 350 feet, erected for the purpose in the Prater (the People's Park). Planned by an Austrian architect, Edward Erhardt, this hall was completed in less than two months.

President Welcomes Singers

The festival was officially opened by a special Schubert memorial meeting, in which President Hainisch welcomed the singers, emphasizing the great unity of German culture and extolling the German-speaking

composers and musicians for all they had done to enrich our civilization.

In the three great concerts, which were conducted by the German choral masters, Gustav Wohlgemuth, of Leipzig, and Victor Kedorfer, of Vienna, the programs were made up for the greater part of Schubert compositions and the best of modern German songs, and included a new choral work by Dr. Richard Strauss, "Die Tageszeiten." In addition to these concerts, a series of one-hour concerts were given in different parts of the city by the various choirs, when national and folk songs were sung.

The "Deutsche Lied" Car

The culminating point of the festival was the "Festzug," or procession, through the city, which took place on the last day. It is estimated that more than 200,000 people took part, and that nearly 1,000,000 spectators remained for a large part of the nine

hours which it took to pass from the Ring to the Prater.

The center of the procession was a car carrying a large globe, representing the earth, around which was written the words "Das Deutsche Lied," and accompanied by four German maidens with brass instruments.

This was intended to represent the influence of German music throughout the world. The car was preceded by trumpeters on horseback, heralds in old German costumes and by men carrying huge German and Austrian flags which they swayed from side to side across the road to the accompaniment of music. Following the car came the representatives of the Austrian provinces and of the German singer societies in Germany, the United States, Africa, Brazil, and in fact throughout the whole world.

Vienna was specially decorated, and on the closing night the Rathaus and the fountains in the Schwarzenbergplatz were illuminated in honor of the visitors.

Everything proceeded without a hitch, from the transport of the singers to the arrangements within

the "Deutsche Lied" car.

The aims of this committee would be as follows: Minimum wage for all young workers, with equal pay for equal work; a six-hour day for all young workers; vocational training for all workers up to 18 years of age; abolition of night work for all workers under 18 years of age; abolition of all forms of child labor and the provision of free meals for working-class children; abolition of piece-time and overtime; full pay for two weeks' holiday annually; control of apprentices by shop stewards and trade unions.

the city itself. It has been estimated that more than 250,000 visitors came in. Economically, too, the festival has helped the Austrian capital. A conservative estimate says that the equivalent of more than \$3,500,000 will be added to Austria's invisible exports as a result.

The next festival will be held in Frankfurt on the Main in 1932. (The first was held there in 1888.) Frankfurt has been chosen because of its associations with Goethe. The next gathering will be a Goethe festival, just as this was dedicated to Schubert.

Trade Unions Care for Boys' Welfare in British Cities

More Co-operation Sought Between Adults and Young Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The position of the younger generation and the need for organization was discussed at a trade union conference held at Manchester recently. The president, G. Staunton, expressed the feeling of the English trade union movement that there was a growing tendency to exploit young workers. What was needed was a closer cooperation between adults and younger men, which would do much to solve their problems. They were hearing a good deal, he added, of the need of sacrifice if industries were to be restored to a more prosperous state. The sacrifice, however, should be right through concern for top to bottom. Experience showed that it was generally the bottom dog who had to foot the bill.

It was stated that during the past 12 months a youth's committee had been doing good work in the Manchester area. It was now decided to appoint a young workers' committee, with the object of directing a special recruiting campaign, so that they might get 100 per cent membership. The aims of this committee would be as follows: Minimum wage for all young workers, with equal pay for equal work; a six-hour day for all young workers; vocational training for all workers up to 18 years of age; abolition of night work for all workers under 18 years of age; abolition of all forms of child labor and the provision of free meals for working-class children; abolition of piece-time and overtime; full pay for two weeks' holiday annually; control of apprentices by shop stewards and trade unions.

At the various centers which they have visited they have collected samples of over 600 different qualities of cotton textiles selling freely in those markets, together with information as to the prices, etc.

Valuable and whole-hearted assistance was received from the governments of all the countries visited. Without this assistance it would have been impossible, according to Dr. Meek, for the mission to cover such a large area in so short a space of time.

INDIAN COTTON WARES INTEREST WORLD DEALERS

Trade Mission Sums Up Results of Recent Tour to Foreign Lands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—"Our visits to the various countries has undoubtedly stimulated greater interest in Indian cotton manufactures. From our observations we are of opinion that there is a general improvement taking place in the economic situation throughout the area visited and in some of the countries the development is fairly rapid." In these words Dr. D. B. Meek, the leader of the Indian trade mission, sums up the results of the recent tour made by the mission to many foreign lands for the purpose of surveying the potentialities of the markets for the Indian cotton goods. The inquiry covered a period of 5½ months and embraced 14 different countries between the Persian Gulf and the Levant and the Cape of Good Hope—altogether a total amount of nearly 14,000 miles.

The mission was sent by the Government of India to receive the representations of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board to make a survey of the potentialities of the markets for Indian cotton goods and to make recommendations for the encouragement of the export of cotton manufacture from India, including the appointment of trade commissioners, where desirable.

At the various centers which they have visited they have collected samples of over 600 different qualities of cotton textiles selling freely in those markets, together with information as to the prices, etc.

Valuable and whole-hearted assistance was received from the governments of all the countries visited. Without this assistance it would have been impossible, according to Dr. Meek, for the mission to cover such a large area in so short a space of time.

WHITE STAR LINE
Fortnightly Sailings:
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL
Weekly Sailings:
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON
via Cherbourg
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Full particulars apply
WHITE STAR LINE

Boston, New York, etc.
Liverpool, London, Southampton etc.,
or Agencies everywhere.

BUILDINGS In IRON, TIMBER and ASBESTOS
Illustrated Catalogues on application
Designs and Estimates to meet special requirements free of charge.
WILLIAM HARBOR LTD DEPT. O.
South Bermondsey, London, S. E. 16, Eng.

Irish Linens
When you require household Linens of the best quality write to us and we shall be pleased to send you our illustrated Catalogue. Any orders placed with us will receive personal attention and if goods are not satisfactory we shall be pleased to refund the purchase money.
Anderson & McAuley Limited
Established 1881
LINEN SPECIALISTS
Donegall Place, Belfast, Ireland

LONDONERS
ARE you buying a car, clothing, or planning a trip?
DO you need to hire an automobile?
ARE you dining out today?
ARE you sending your boy, or girl to school?
ARE you in need of office or domestic help?
THEN PHONE GERRARD 5422
AND ASK FOR

Advertising Records Bureau
where a complete index of local and national advertisers is kept, arranged by name and by the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.

For those who are travelling or planning a trip, a large number of hotel booklets are available, covering a wide range of territory, also railway tours giving fares and routes.

Plan Your Trip with Monitor Advertisers!

Holloway Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED
Contractors
for Church, Public and Domestic Buildings
Civil Engineering Construction—Restorations—Decorations

HEAD OFFICE:
157 Grosvenor Road
Westminster, London, S. W. 1
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

WEST END BRANCH:
43 South Audley Street
Grosvenor Square, W.
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

R. C. Flack & Co.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
24 Green Street, Cambridge
also at
20 Hanover Square, W., and 130 Cheapside, London, Eng.
Every Thursday, by appointment, or other days if desired.
Telephone Mayfair 4460
Telegrams: Flack, Tailor, Cambridge

Partridge & Cooper Limited
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2/
Referee Investment Account Book 5/; 9/6; 14/6.
191-192 Fleet Street
London, E. C. 4, England

Holloway Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED
Contractors
for Church, Public and Domestic Buildings
Civil Engineering Construction—Restorations—Decorations

HEAD OFFICE:
157 Grosvenor Road
Westminster, London, S. W. 1
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

WEST END BRANCH:
43 South Audley Street
Grosvenor Square, W.
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

R. C. Flack & Co.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
24 Green Street, Cambridge
also at
20 Hanover Square, W., and 130 Cheapside, London, Eng.
Every Thursday, by appointment, or other days if desired.
Telephone Mayfair 4460
Telegrams: Flack, Tailor, Cambridge

Partridge & Cooper Limited
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2/
Referee Investment Account Book 5/; 9/6; 14/6.
191-192 Fleet Street
London, E. C. 4, England

Holloway Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED
Contractors
for Church, Public and Domestic Buildings
Civil Engineering Construction—Restorations—Decorations

HEAD OFFICE:
157 Grosvenor Road
Westminster, London, S. W. 1
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

WEST END BRANCH:
43 South Audley Street
Grosvenor Square, W.
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

R. C. Flack & Co.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
24 Green Street, Cambridge
also at
20 Hanover Square, W., and 130 Cheapside, London, Eng.
Every Thursday, by appointment, or other days if desired.
Telephone Mayfair 4460
Telegrams: Flack, Tailor, Cambridge

Partridge & Cooper Limited
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2/
Referee Investment Account Book 5/; 9/6; 14/6.
191-192 Fleet Street
London, E. C. 4, England

Holloway Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED
Contractors
for Church, Public and Domestic Buildings
Civil Engineering Construction—Restorations—Decorations

HEAD OFFICE:
157 Grosvenor Road
Westminster, London, S. W. 1
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

WEST END BRANCH:
43 South Audley Street
Grosvenor Square, W.
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

R. C. Flack & Co.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
24 Green Street, Cambridge
also at
20 Hanover Square, W., and 130 Cheapside, London, Eng.
Every Thursday, by appointment, or other days if desired.
Telephone Mayfair 4460
Telegrams: Flack, Tailor, Cambridge

Partridge & Cooper Limited
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2/
Referee Investment Account Book 5/; 9/6; 14/6.
191-192 Fleet Street
London, E. C. 4, England

Holloway Brothers (LONDON) LIMITED
Contractors
for Church, Public and Domestic Buildings
Civil Engineering Construction—Restorations—Decorations

HEAD OFFICE:
157 Grosvenor Road
Westminster, London, S. W. 1
and 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

WEST END BRANCH:<br

NEW SERVITUDE HOLDS AFRICANS, SAYS DR. BUELL

Institute Hears Story of 'White Man's Burden' in Dark Continent

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Servitude has taken the place of slavery in tropical Africa; in some areas conditions are worse than when the white man came, and yet the dark picture of the continent is somewhat relieved by the noble work of certain governments and private foundations, and the efforts of the League of Nations. This was the summary of Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, author of the monumental work, "The Native Problem in Africa," who brought before the Institute of Politics the unsolved problem of the vast African continent for the first time, speaking before the whole membership.

At the same time Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, announced that the institute will be continued for at least another year, while funds are sought for permanent endowment. The institute's efforts to bring before the American public problems of international relations will be continued, Dr. Garfield said.

Dr. Buell told a story of social conditions verging on anarchy in Africa, resulting in disorganization of native villages living through the changes made by the white man.

Mortality Rate Increases

Fearful mortality rates have followed conscription of labor now in full force from Gold Coast to Somaliland, Dr. Buell said. The mortality rate on the French Railway in equatorial Africa is 600 per 1000 workers, he declared, as reported in official government statements. In a continent of among natural resources, the native is not accustomed to hard labor, and forced labor, which is well-nigh universal as the result of the white man's coming, has disrupted the native's social relations, his diet, his family life, with disastrous effects.

"It must be remembered that all travel about the interior of this continent has been over native trails," Dr. Buell said. "A white man travels with 20 'boys' who carry a 40-pound trunk on their head for 20 miles a day. Cotton, peanuts, maize are evacuated from the great continent by this primitive means. Europeans have declared that road and railway construction is the best way of freeing the black labor. In theory, conscription of labor is legitimized but in practice it works with terrible effect. I have seen natives in the Congo, tied together in open boats by rope, carried to work on the lower Congo railway, 500 to 1000 miles from their homes."

Workers Are Recruited

To get the necessary workers for industrial enterprises, the whole of the under-populated continent is scoured by elaborate recruiting systems, driving native populations away from their homes, Dr. Buell said. "What is the result?" he asked. "Mortality rates have actually risen as a result of the white man's entry, bringing his 'burden' with him." The entire continent is becoming fluid, whereas before it was static. Perhaps the speaker said, the most important effect has been in the social disorganization that has come. In recent days the governments have come to the natives' aid, but in many cases the morale of the laborer has been hopelessly broken.

"In parts of the territory the native population hovers on the very verge of chaos and anarchy," he said.

Dr. Buell held the attention of the audience as he gave the forceful, rapid presentation of a young man not connected with either missionaries or with exploiters, who has recently traveled from one end of tropical Africa to another.

Brighter Side Is Shown

"There is a brighter side of the picture," Dr. Buell said. "A doctrine of trusteeship has come into existence in Africa, forced by popular demand. In education, the British and Belgian Governments have assumed new responsibilities in the past 10 years and have created native schools, headed by native teachers.

Industrial and technical education has been instituted, and Dr. Buell paid high tribute to the mechanical abilities of the native. The British have given native chiefs hope of measure of authority in government, he said.

Although sympathetic to the missionaries as "the salt there for its own gain," Dr. Buell said he did not believe that the fundamental solution of the problem lay with this element.

Pleads for Natives' Homes

"What good in a religion if you take away the native's home, his family, and carry him 500 to 1000 miles away?" Dr. Buell asked. The answer he said was the encouragement of the "small farm policy" as practiced in Uganda, the British Gold Coast and Zanzibar, against the forced labor system. Here the worker remains on his little clearing and exploitation goes more slowly. The policy, Dr. Buell said, has placed the Gold Coast, under Great Britain, at the head of the cocoa producers of the world.

The League of Nations is rallying the liberal public sentiment to the support of humane methods in Africa," Dr. Buell declared, "in its control over mandates, through the slavery convention drawn up in the 1926 assembly, and other means."

Credit Given to Press

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, chairman of the institute, in announcing that the annual session would be continued next year, said much of the success for this year's meeting was due to co-operation by the daily press. His statement, in part, follows:

"At the eight annual session of the Institute of Politics draw to a close it seems appropriate to say that continued financial support has been provided that the next session will be held in August, 1929, and that until the plans now being considered for permanent endowment have been worked out we will continue our

program substantially as heretofore. The Institute was organized as a fact-finding agency and a place of exchange of ideas to aid in arousing public opinion to an understanding of the points of view of other nations. The conference idea of thrashing out international problems has been proved to be of value.

"The method has been recognized in the organization of many other institutes in widely separated sections of the country and abroad. The suggestion has been made that the institutes of this kind might profitably co-ordinate their efforts; that in bringing speakers of international reputation from abroad arrangements might be made to have them at other centers than Williamstown. This suggestion should be carefully studied and would be welcomed by the institute, should it prove feasible."

Moredecal Johnson, president of Howard University, who followed Dr. Buell, said that the Christian missionary in Africa is impotent against the huge and complicated effects of economic exploitation and government cruelty. Africa still is the spiritual Zion of the American Negro, he said.

Dr. Fay Defends British

Prof. C. R. Fay, University of Toronto, defended the treatment of Africans by the British.

In 25 years, he said, cannibalism and slavery in the Gold Coast has yielded to a considerable amount of economic prosperity. This had been done while still retaining tribal relations.

Answering a question, Dr. Buell insisted that recent census statements from Africa showing increases in population are misleading. Actually, the population of natives has declined, he asserted.

ARMS MANUFACTURE COMMISSION MEETS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The announcement made at the opening session of the Private Manufacture of Arms Commission that Japan was willing to include the state manufacture of arms in the convention for the purpose of supervising the private manufacture of arms has given general satisfaction. This is, of course, in accordance with the views expressed by the representative of the United States at the last meeting of the commission, who maintained that the whole field of the production of arms, governmental and private, must be submitted to the same degree of pitiless publicity. If the above purposes of the convention were to be attained.

As a self-evident axiom, the con-

gress has accepted the fundamental

of equality of all races, but recog-

nizing that the degree of develop-

ment made practical discrimination

necessary. Another congress feature

was the substitution of a non-

violence standpoint by a peace at-

titude. This provided a strong anti-

thesis with the Communists, who

MIDDLE EASTERN ESTIMATES SHOW CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION

Imperial Expenditure in Palestine, Irak and Other Parts of Arabia Is Less by £471,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—A total net expenditure

of £730,000, representing a re-

duction on last year's expenditure of

no less than £471,000 is shown by

the Middle Eastern estimates for the

financial year 1927-28, in other words,

the estimates of imperial expenditure

in Palestine and Transjordan, Irak

and Arabia, which have recently been

submitted to Parliament. A notable

innovation which has been introduced

this year is that, under the head of

military expenditure, the Middle

Eastern Services are no longer debited with the actual cost of the

various British garrisons, but only

with the extra cost of maintaining

them in the Middle East instead of

in Great Britain.

On this basis the net military ex-

penditure works out at £296,000 in the

case of Palestine and £30,000 in the

case of Irak—a total of £326,000.

Garrison Is Reduced

For the purposes of comparison, last year's figures have been analyzed on the same footing, with the result that the estimates for 1928-29 are shown to represent a saving of £215,000 on the military expenditure alone. Practically the whole of this saving is attributable to Irak, where the strength of the garrison has been considerably reduced. So far as

perhaps the speaker said, the most

important effect has been in the social

disorganization that has come.

In recent days the governments have

come to the natives' aid, but in many

cases the morale of the laborer has

been hopelessly broken.

Dr. Buell held the attention of the

audience as he gave the forceful,

rapid presentation of a young man

not connected with either mis-

sionaries or with exploiters, who has

recently traveled from one end of

tropical Africa to another.

Brighter Side Is Shown

"There is a brighter side of the picture," Dr. Buell said. "A doc-

trine of trusteeship has come into

existence in Africa, forced by popu-

lar demand. In education, the British

and Belgian Governments have

assumed new responsibilities in the

past 10 years and have created

native schools, headed by native

teachers.

Industrial and technical education

has been instituted, and Dr. Buell

paid high tribute to the mechanical

abilities of the native. The British

have given native chiefs hope of

measure of authority in government,

he said.

Credit Given to Press

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, chairman of

the institute, in announcing that the

annual session would be continued

next year, said much of the success

for this year's meeting was due to

co-operation by the daily press. His

statement, in part, follows:

"At the eight annual session of the

Institute of Politics draw to a close

it seems appropriate to say that con-

tinued financial support has been

provided that the next session will

be held in August, 1929, and that

until the plans now being considered

for permanent endowment have been

worked out we will continue our

program substantially as heretofore.

The Institute was organized as a

fact-finding agency and a place of

exchange of ideas to aid in arousing

public opinion to an understanding

of the points of view of other na-

tions. The conference idea of

thrashing out international prob-

lems has been proved to be of value.

"The method has been recognized

in the organization of many other

institutes in widely separated sec-

tions of the country and abroad. The

suggestion has been made that the

institutes of this kind might profitably

co-ordinate their efforts; that in

bringing speakers of international

reputation from abroad arrange-

ments might be made to have them

at other centers than Williamstown.

This suggestion should be care-

fully studied and would be welcomed by the institute, should it prove feasible."

"The method has been recognized

in the organization of many other

institutes in widely separated sec-

tions of the country and abroad. The

suggestion has been made that the

institutes of this kind might profitably

co-ordinate their efforts; that in

bringing speakers of international

re

Art News and Comment

Britain's Art Treasures

By FRANK RUTTER

TO SAY that "Antiques for All" is the distinguishing trait of the huge exhibition of art treasures organized by the Daily Telegraph at Olympia, Kensington, is not to take refuge in an idle phrase but to state a literal fact. It is not only the biggest exhibition of antiques ever held in Europe, it is also the widest in range that has yet been seen. Here the visitor can purchase anything from a complete period room, equipped with period paneling and period furniture, to a rare old postage-stamp. He can spend millions, or he can spend \$30 or \$40; and in either event he can get something worth having.

To state the total of exhibits is beyond all calculation, because many are collective exhibits. But there are well over 10,000 items enumerated in the 300 quarto pages of the catalogue and the total contents are conservatively valued at something over \$50,000,000.

At least three exhibits are worth approximately \$1,000,000 apiece. One is the Raphael "Madonna" lent by Sir Joseph Duveen; another is the Wilton Diptych, lent by the Earl of Pembroke; a third is Lord Desborough's silver "Ewer and Salver" by Benvenuto Cellini, a masterpiece of metal work wonderfully decorated with Biblical scenes and rich ornamentation.

Apart from these and other remarkable loans from private individuals, there are the displays of numerous antique dealers, one of whom has insured the contents of his stand alone for \$415,000. Just to give a notion of the caliber of some of these pieces, let me mention a beautiful Sheraton cabinet presented to Lady Hamilton by Nelson, which Mr. Moss Harris is showing; also a beautiful little escritoire once belonging to the Prince Regent at the Old Carlton House, which Mr. Frank Partridge is showing. This piece was greatly admired by Queen Mary, who, on the morning of the opening day, insisted on sitting down at it and writing her name in the visitors' book.

A feature of the loan section is the suite of period rooms, arranged by Sir Charles Allom, which admirably illustrates the development of interior decoration from Gothic to Georgian times. A magnificent stone chimney-piece from Tatton Hall, 9 feet wide by 8 feet high, forms the central feature of the Henry VIII linocut room jointly exhibited by Messrs. Charles of New York and Messrs. Acton Surveyor of London.

Next to this comes a fourteenth century Gothic room, lent by Messrs. White, Allom & Co., among the furniture of which is a rare carved canopy bed, dating from 1400 or earlier, lent by Lord Rochdale. An Elizabethan room lent by Messrs. Gill & Regate has richly carved mantel with figures, and a carved four-poster bed. Another very handsome interior is the Carolean room, exhibited by Messrs. White, Allom & Co., showing the influence of Inigo Jones in the brilliant green and silver paneling. An oak paneled Jacobean drawing room from Albyns in Essex is shown by Messrs. Keedle and a very beautiful paneled Georgian room by Messrs. T. Crowther & Son.

In addition to these there is a suite of five rooms, representative of the periods from James I to George III, shown by Messrs. Waring and Gillow, among which is the original entrance hall, with its fine staircase, which formed part of the town house of the first Duke of Marlborough. A Queen Anne panel room, c. 1670-1710, with appropriate furniture and a Chippendale bedroom are other exhibits.

These, of course, are the kind of exhibits which only millionaires can consider purchasing, but while every opportunity for lavish expenditure is afforded by the display at Olympia, the organizers have also considered the needs of collectors with moderate means. There are numerous stands of individual exhibits where genuine antiques can be purchased for quite small sums, and a collector with taste and discrimination can buy a little figure of ancient Egypt or a piece of Chinese porcelain as easily as another can give an order for a complete period room.

It is a great mistake to imagine that genuine antiques are beyond the range of all but the most wealthy. It depends entirely on what you want to buy. At Messrs. J. G. Judd, for example, you can spend as much as \$50,000 on a Persian rug, or if you are content with a smaller, less rare, but equally beautiful and genuine Oriental rug, you can get for \$60 or \$100 something that is still worthy of a place in any exhibition or museum. At such a moderate figure the present writer was able to secure recently from this firm an exquisite little Chinese rug of Kang Hsi period.

It is the same with Chinese pottery and porcelain. You can easily spend thousands and thousands if you covet the early wares, T'ang figures and Sung rarities; but for \$100 or less you can secure admirable examples of Ming, Famille Verte, and Kang Hsi. For example, in case of porcelain shown by Messrs. Bluet & Sons at Olympia I saw two beautiful turquoise eighteenth century water droppers, in the form of a mythical fish, priced at considerably less than \$100 apiece.

This Olympia exhibition is quite genuinely an exhibition for all kinds and conditions of collectors. There are loan exhibits of great historical value which we can only admire; there are exhibits which cater for the millionaires; but there are also plenty of other exhibits which any body with \$50 in his pocket can afford to buy.

Returning to some of the loan exhibits, one could mention the superb Charles I silver chandeliers from Panshanger, the unique pair of Adam urns lent by Lord Burnham, the array of Dresden porcelain from the Hon. Mrs. Walter Levy, the Queen Anne, Chippendale and Louis furniture lent by Sir Lionel Fauvel Phillips, the Rushworth and Dreaper Col-

lection of rare antique musical instruments. But to exhaust the list of treasures is impossible.

Similarly among the trade exhibits we cannot overlook the gold bust recently excavated at Hamadan, shown by Messrs. Spink & Son, which experts say must date from the eighth or twelfth century at the earliest; or the fascinating collection of old ship models shown respectively by Mr. Botibol of London and Mr. A. Fleming of Portsmouth; or the Hellenistic marble statue of Aphrodite shown by Mr. D. Croal Thomson of Barbizon House; or the wonderful collection of Old Irish glass shown by Mrs. E. Graydon Stannus.

At Hollywood Bowl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles
HENRI VERBRUGGHEN, conductor in Hollywood Bowl for the week beginning Aug. 14, was a parallaxial figure at these concerts. By the initiated in music, he was admired for his ability to construct programs, but not so admired for his interpretation of them. By those who did not know much about music but knew what they like? He was affectionately and redundantly applauded because he played with "feeling."

This quality of Verbrugghen's that so caught the fancy of his public must have been seen in the exaggerated slowness which characterized almost everything performed. Another mannerism that elicited approval was the tapering off of a final diminuendo, and holding the pose—with the co-operation of the orchestra—for some time after all sound had ceased. One wonders if M. Verbrugghen has drifted into the abnormally attenuated tempi affected by him, or deliberately acquired them.

The Brahms Fourth Symphony, given at his first concert, a performance of four adagio movements interlaced with elongated ritards, he nearly met disaster twice—once in the first and again in the third movement—by his baffling manner of hanging fire on phrasal sequences. There were times in the Brahms, and indeed throughout the week, when the wind instruments barely staggered through to the close of a phrase.

Verbrugghen's most enjoyable program was that of Friday, most devoted to Wagner, with the exception of the "Fidelio" Overture and Handel's "O Ruddle! Than the Cherry" from "Acis and Galatea," sung by William Gustafson, basso, who also gave Wotan's Farewell from "Die Walküre." Mr. Gustafson, while a singer of promise, did not measure up to Bowl standards, as he is still rather unrefined in technic and Wagnerian tradition.

The Prelude to the First Act and the Introduction to the Third of "Lohengrin" were especially enjoyable. In these, the conductor was well within bounds as to tempo, and the tonal texture was splendid. Siegfried's Journey and the Funeral March from "Götterdämmerung" also the Entrane of the Gods into Walhalla from "Das Rheingold," were also brilliant and, at times, awkward, to be impressive, although there were brilliant moments. One interesting innovation was that of retiring a harp, some violins and a viola backstage, in order to give the operatic impression of the Rhinemaidens singing in the distance as the gods entered Valhalla.

The Saturday night "pop" began with Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" Symphony, heavily freighted with all the Verbrugghen characteristics heretofore mentioned. There followed a list of piano favorites orchestrated by the conductor, the most effective being Schubert's "Moment Musical" and "Marche Militaire." The Lissz "Liebestraum" and Rachmaninoff's C sharp minor Prelude were too literally transcribed to make them originally complete. Hill's Maori Dance Song, "Walata Poi," the only other item of the evening, earned a repetition.

Mural Decorations, Ramsay Lodge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Edinburgh
THE UNVEILING of the last three of the symbolic panels in Ramsay Lodge (a students' residence) recalls an interesting example of what is possible in mural decoration. These pictorial parables were designed and painted by John Duncan, R. S. A. They are the gift of an anonymous donor.

The pictures were conceived in the first instance by Prof. Patrick Geddes, the founder of student residences in Edinburgh. He has now issued an illustrated "Interpretation of the Pictures in the Common Room of Ramsay Lodge." In his foreword he says: "We are told that one of the pictures of imagination of magic and romance. Yet they were gravely chosen withal, and for reasons manifold—poetic, historic, academic, even personal to the students' life, of which they shadow forth the possible stages. But what if they be but dreams? 'We are such stuff as dreams are made on.' What if they be but magic and romance? These things are not ancient and dead, but modern and increasing. For wherever a man learns power over nature there is magic: wherever he carries out an ideal into life there is romance."

The panels represent Scottish life from the time of the Gaelic Sagas to modern times. An interesting picture is that of James Watt, who made important discoveries on the composition of water and of latent heat. As inventor and mechanician his principal work was that of the perfection of the steam engine, and his contributions to this were the condenser, the employment of steam above and below the piston, parallel motion, the crank, the flywheel, and the governing rod. His engine began as a pumping pump, became at last available for the most delicate as well as the most laborious forms of industry. In the background of the picture Prometheus has been bringing fire for the service of man.

The tenth picture Sir Walter Scott is seen in his study in the early morning, which he devoted to his literary work. The characters of his imagination have come alive and Montrose and his Highlanders sweep past to the skirl of pipes. Not



Above: Chippendale Mahogany Settee and Jacobean Low Oak Court Cupboard; below—the Prince Regent's Escritoire From Old Carlton House (Photographs Reproduced by Permission of Mr. Frank Partridge), and Turquoise Oval-form Vase, Early Ming Period (Reproduced by Permission of Messrs. Bluet & Sons).

And, quite apart from the outrage which it is upon the actor's art, it is a form of dishonesty at which playgoers are becoming increasingly indignant. The public pays to be entertained, not to enter a guessing contest.

Los Angeles Museum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles
SUMMER exhibitions at the Los Angeles Museum are, with one exception, of retrospective nature. It is of interest from time to time to know the extent of the museum's permanent art collections, and the paintings and prints shown during August and September give a good idea of the donations and purchases.

With the gift in 1920 from Wallace deWolf of etchings by artists such as Zorn, Brangwyn, Meryon, Rembrandt and Pennell, the print collection has enlarged according to precedent, with also contemporary works. The paintings, though more limited, include George Bellows, John Carroll, William Chase, Andrew Dasburg, Bernard Karsfeld, William Wendt and Diego Rivera. The 53 pictures shown at this time represent also outstanding contemporary California painters—Carl Oscar Borg, Dana Bartlett, Lee deKruft and others.

Mme. Gall's Achievement

Mrs. Henry A. Everett the museum owes the showing of a collection of water colors by such artists as Mary Cassatt, Leon Kroll, Thomas Moran, Chauncey F. Ryder and one print by George Bellows. A very lovely East Indian miniature by Devi Prosad Roy Chowdhury is strangely represented by Diedrich Hunt among others. The Canadian sculptor R. Tait Mackenzie has a plaster bas-relief of skaters, "Brothers of the Wind."

Very comprehensive also is the architectural department, where an abundance of maquettes of sports grounds, stadiums and swimming baths are on view, and remarkable designs and photographs, the work of Jan Wils, the builder of the Olympic stadium. Altogether there are more than 600 exhibits.

The exhibits are in one way or another related to sport. Of course the imposition of a special task is not the best incentive to art; indeed, taking their mission ironically, several Dutch artists have sent in humorous phantasies, of which "Steeple Chase," by Miss Lizzy Anshing, is the most amusing.

As a general impression it may be said that only a few have succeeded in depicting the various sports in an original way. Movement as a rule is well expressed and typical moments are well characterized. In general "the start" has been a favorite subject. Cubistic and futuristic tendencies appear to be on the wane.

The influence of the sporting nature of the English is conspicuous in the British section, which ranks among the best. Work and thought are the outstanding features of the German productions, which are the

"Rowers," and Ernst Huber with "Sunday."

There are some good Polish exhibits, including a more than life-sized drawing of sportswoman by Wacław Piotrowski, and a self-portrait, as a ski-runner, by Władysław Jarocki. The United States is represented by Diedrich Hunt among others. The Canadian sculptor R. Tait Mackenzie has a plaster bas-relief of skaters, "Brothers of the Wind."

Very comprehensive also is the architectural department, where an abundance of maquettes of sports grounds, stadiums and swimming baths are on view, and remarkable designs and photographs, the work of Jan Wils, the builder of the Olympic stadium. Altogether there are more than 600 exhibits.

That Inaudibility!

By J. T. GREEN

WE ALL know the story of the circus trainer who, on being questioned as to the methods employed to convert his animals into skilled mountebanks and tricksters, disclaimed the possibility of cruelty with the assurance that it was "all done by kindness and the power of suggestion."

Now, not for one moment would I attempt to force a parallel between the stage and the realm of whiplapping and sawdust, nor, with vindictive intent, compare the theatrical magnate with the tall-hatted ringmaster. But I have on many recent occasions wished that both producers and actors had not, apparently, completely forgotten that it is this same "power of the human voice" that is the dynamo which sets up the essential electric current between stage and auditorium. No matter how the lines penned by the dramatist may scintillate wit or vibrate with pathos, if, when the actors speak them, they are inaudible to the majority of the audience, the whole *raison d'être* disappears. This aspect of the question is so obvious that it would be folly to attempt to labor it.

But there is another side that is often overlooked by those of our younger actresses and actors who seem to have adopted the nursery axiom that it is a virtue to "be seen and not heard." And that is the effect which this reprehensible habit of inaudibility produces in the would-be hearer; destroying the subtle link between the individual on the stage and the mass of the audience which is the actor's main business to forge.

Critics Are Human

How many young aspirants—how many plays—have been "damned by faint praise" because, on the first night, the critics, eager as they are to bestow the laurel wreath on what is worthy, find themselves, before the evening is half over, ruffled with trying to hear what is said on the stage? After all, as one of my colleagues put it recently, "Praise and not blame is the essence of criticism." But how shall we praise what we cannot hear? How—for critics, though they be above corruption, are subject to the same responses as other men—give a reasoned judgment on what, for want of audibility, produces no effect other than vexation?

Just recently I have seen a play in which the first act was a social function. There were more than a dozen people on the stage. Of the 12, 10 talked vociferously and at length; of what they actually said I caught nothing but a stray word here and there. The general meaning was drowned in verbal chaos. Not



Panel by John Duncan in the Common Room of Ramsay Lodge, representing James Watt.

AMUSEMENTS

A SENSATION

IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND BOSTON

The Collegiate Musical Comedy Success

"Speed...Action...Youth. A joyful musical comedy." —F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Canadian Pacific Building

RESTAURANT

43D ST. AND MADISON AVE.

Good Food Price Reasonable

Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas

CLOSED SUNDAYS

THE GREEN BAY TREE

CAFETERIA 5:30

54 West 47th Street

"Food to Delight—Prices Right"

BOSTON

COPLEY Tues., Thurs.

& Sat. 2:20

Eves. at 8:30

COPILEY

THE

BELLAMY TRIAL

WITH E. E. CLIVE,

FREDERIC, and cast of 32

"The Spanish Hour" at Ravinia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago
THE Ravinia Opera's first performance of Ravel's 45-minute, gemlike opera, "The Spanish Hour," was attended by a crowded and brilliant audience. The opera is not new to Chicago, for it had its first two American performances almost a decade ago, by the Chicago Opera, with Mme. Yvonne Gall in the rôle of Concepcion, which she once more filled with the distinction of her remarkably imperceptible style on the occasion of the opera's addition to Mr. Louis Eckstein's repertoire for the north shore.

Jewels of the Madonna

In order to provide almost a full evening's entertainment, Mr. Eckstein listed the second act of "The Jewels of the Madonna" to be performed after "The Spanish Hour." Possibly the best reason for combining the two pieces may be found in the elusiveness of the one and the directness of the other. Mme. Florence Easton, as the Mallei in Wolf-Ferrari's drama, sang prodigiously outlining her points with remarkable shrewdness. Mario Chamie, following Mme. Easton's example, brought the act to a high pitch of vocal beauty as it has reached in Chicago, and found some stimulating episodes in the action. Mario Basiola and Giuseppe Danise have alternated in singing the famous serenade, the theme of which is employed in the intermezzo, with which Gennaro Papi prefaced the act. Under his guidance the admirable inter-relation of the composer's themes was fully revealed. Large audiences lavished their praise upon both halves of one of the summer's most interesting bills.

For those who do not care for progressivism in music, Mr. Eckstein has currently supplied sober fare, listing the summer's first performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" shortly before the première of "The Spanish Hour." Tito Schipa was the artistic hero of that performance. He is keenly susceptible to the romantic strain in the nature of Sir Edgar Ravelwood. Yet Mr. Schipa is a real artist with a single string to his bow. He is a radical exponent of the Italian emotional style, but he is equally adept in displaying the glories of Italian vocalism. His faultless taste in singing decks the simplest phrase with beauties of modeling, of color, of shading and of suggestion. Mr. Schipa's art is vital and alive at every point; it is direct as a beam of light, is as pleasant intrinsically as for what it may illuminate.

Miss Florence Macbeth, who was the artistic hero for emotional effect, rather than upon the situations in which the heroine finds herself, for an intellectual one. Désiré Frère was a realist in the role of the mule driver. The human touches with which Mr. Frère painted in a living character were faultlessly chosen, and with an abundance of good humor; emphasizing the heaviness of the mule

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Adventure of Benny, the Boy Doll

REBA M STEVENS

BENNY, the boy doll was lost. At least that was what everyone was saying. First to say it was Jane. When she went in to put her dolls away for the night, she came running to tell Mother that Benny was lost! Next, Mother, when she met Father in the hallway, told him that Benny was lost, and within a few minutes Father had passed the news on to Grandmother—Benny was lost!

Everybody hunted for him, of course—out on the front porch, the side porch, the back porch; and Father even felt his way through the darkness about the swing.

But when Benny could not be found, Mother told Jane that she must wait patiently until morning came and then she would surely find him. So Jane tucked each doll into its wee bed in the playroom, and on her way to her own little bed she stopped by the porch door and looked out into the soft darkness.

"Good-night, Benny dear," she said gently, "wherever you are, I love you."

Out in the Dewy Grass

And out in the dewy grass, suddenly Benny felt warm and comfortable and contented.

At first, when he found that everyone had gone into the house for the night and left him behind, there had come to him a queer little feeling of loneliness such as might come to anyone who had been tucked into a pasteboard bed each night as long as he could remember, with a row of dolls on either side. And later, when he heard voices passing, and each one saying "I am lost, I have never in my life had Benny had an experience like this."

But by and by he said to himself, "I don't see how I can be lost when I know where I am!" and lay quite still, turning this over in his mind. "No, I don't think I am lost. I think I must be having an adventure."

And having come to this conclusion, he decided to have the very best adventure possible, to lose not one pleasant thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

After a while the last light went out in the house, and that might have been rather disturbing, except that he remembered in time that this was a part of his adventure. When there were no lights in the windows to look at, he turned his eyes up to the sky, and the beautiful sight he saw there sent a quiver of delight through him. Stars and stars and stars, twinkling and shining—lovely beyond anything he had ever dreamed. And the moon was there, a silver crescent, swung down like a doll's hammock made of silver.

More than once Benny had wished for eyes that opened and shut like the eyes of the little girl dolls which belonged to Jane. It had seemed quite fascinating to him to watch them laid in their beds and see their eyes go tight shut with a click, and then see them open wide the moment they were set up again. It must be very pleasant, he thought, and often he felt a bit ashamed that his own blue eyes were immovable, and sitting up or lying down, they were always wide open. But tonight he was glad, glad clear through that this was so. Not for anything would he have had his eyes go shut so that he could not look up at this wonderful sky filled with stars above him.

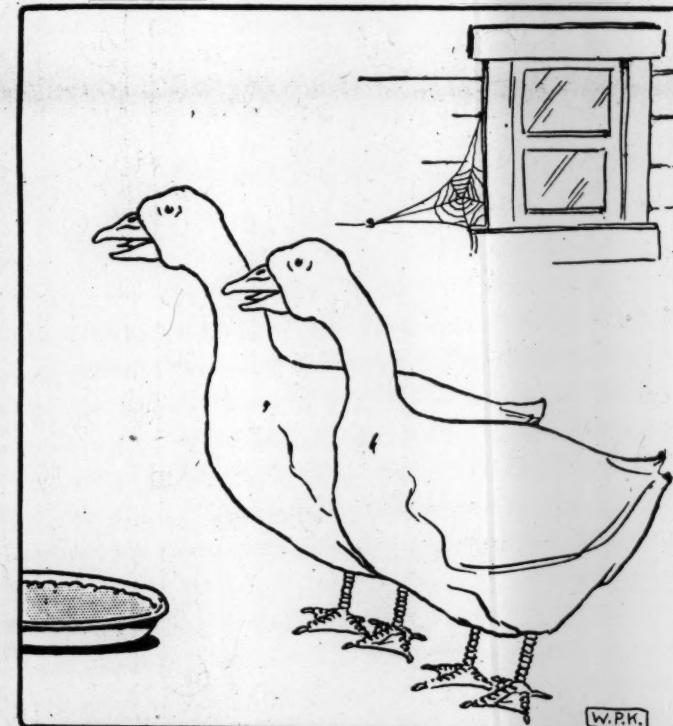
Little Noises All Around

When he had looked at the stars for a long time and was really beginning to think it would be a good idea to count them, he began to notice the noises all about him. First the crickets with their cheery chirrup, chirrup—it was such a contented little song.

Benny had no idea what a cricket was, but he liked the sound nevertheless, and he felt sure it must come from a very friendly someone. He liked the locusts, too. For a long time he listened to the call he heard—"Katy did, Katy didn't, Katy did, Katy didn't," and he liked it immensely, for some reason. Later, not far away, from a tall tree came a solemn "Who! Who!" It was quite the loudest sound that Benny had heard, and a bit startling just at first, but he soon found himself liking it, too.

He liked the rustling of the leaves when the wind stirred them; he liked

Maxie's Mixed-Up Maxims



DAGERN HET SOGEO RFO SJ
OFF CUSAE DEH ESUCA

The Letters in Each Group Can Be Arranged to Form a Word, and When the Resulting Words Are Placed in the Right Order, You Will Find the Maxim Little Maxie Mixer Mixed. The Illustration Furnishes a Clue. Last Week's Maxim: It is Hard to Teach an Old Dog New Tricks.

Mrs. Topsy Kat Finds It Perfectly Simple

IT WAS a wet afternoon, and Mrs. Topsy Kat sat on the window sill, watching the rain trickle down the window. When she wasn't watching the rain, she was watching the birds taking baths in the pools outside, and thinking that her own method of bathing was much preferable.

Presently she began to think of something else. Then she looked toward the dining-room door, which was slightly open, and whispered to herself, "First turn to the right, then to the left and upstairs. After that, to the left, then to the right again—a big jump, and I'm there. It would be quite simple. I wonder why I never thought of it before!"

Mrs. Topsy Kat jumped off the window sill, and walked very sedately to the door, waving her tail. She pushed the door open and disappeared.

But presently she came back, and settled herself in the middle of the rug, saying, "I will be much better to wait till after tea. I'd better have a good drink first."

So she gave herself a bath, and then settled in her favorite attitude by the fire, curled in a little black ring, and with one paw over her nose.

Half an hour later tea arrived, and Mrs. Topsy Kat woke up to ask for a saucer of milk.

She was just settling for another doze when she remembered the very important thing she had on hand. So she got up and walked out of the room just as quietly as possible, so that no one would notice.

She took the first turn to the right, and then the first turn to the left. This brought her to the bottom of the stairs, up which she scampered as though she were being chased. Once more she turned to the left, then to the right again, and into her mistress' bedroom.

The first thing Mrs. Topsy Kat saw on her right when she got into the room was a wardrobe, and what she wanted to do was to climb to the top of that wardrobe and spend the night there! Not that her cushion downstairs was not comfortable, nor that she might not sleep under the oven where it was warm, if she wished. No, Mrs. Topsy Kat had nothing to complain of. She merely wanted to sleep on top of the wardrobe for a change.

"For, after all," said Mrs. Topsy Kat to herself, as she looked for a way to climb up, "a change is as good as a feast—though I don't think it's quite the right quotation."

Straight in front of her Mrs. Topsy Kat saw a chair and by the chair, finally touching the wardrobe, was a chest of drawers.

Mrs. Topsy Kat sat and considered them, and waved her tail to and fro, and thought hard.

Presently she jumped onto the chair, and then onto the chest of drawers. She got ready to spring from there to the top of the wardrobe, and thought that if she slipped she would know for certain whether or not it was true that a cat always falls on its feet. But just then she heard steps on the stairs.

So she jumped down quickly and hid under the bed until someone had been in the room and out again. But as she was creeping out the someone came back again, and this time she had to hide on the floor between the drawers and the wardrobe.

This brought her to the bottom of the stairs, up which she scampered as though she were being chased. Once more she turned to the left, then to the right again, and into her mistress' bedroom.

lost you. I shall never be so careless again," she told him over and over.

But while she ate her breakfast, Benny back in the playroom, had quite another story to tell the dolls who crowded around him.

"I didn't lose you, know. It was just that you didn't know where I was. How could I be lost when I knew all the time where I was? And I am not sorry—I am glad. It was a beautiful adventure!"

"But weren't you lonely, out there by yourself, all night?" asked the dainty bisque doll.

"Lonely? Why, no, not a bit. Why should I be? Besides, I wasn't alone. There were the stars, and all the shining things in the trees. Why, the night is just as full of nice things as the day, only, you see, we go fast asleep and do not know about them."

"But wasn't it very dark?" was the next question.

Benny looked surprised for a moment, and then he laughed.

"Perhaps it was. But isn't it funny to forget to think of that. It was a tremendous adventure, and I loved every minute of it."

And when all the dolls saw that he really meant what he said, they nodded their heads this way and that way in great admiration, and looked a little as though they wished that they, too, might be lost some night.

"Yes," Benny repeated, "it was certainly a wonderful adventure. I would not have missed it for anything! What a lot I shall have to tell the other dolls tomorrow."

A Puzzle for Benny

Just when it seemed to him there surely could not be another new thing happened, just when he thought he had seen all the lovely things the night held, a soft glow began to spread over the eastern sky. Then a beautiful pinkness came, and then almost before he knew it, there before his eyes was a sky filled with every exquisite color that ever was made. Many times Benny had seen the sunset as Jane sat on the porch and held him while she watched it. But this was not evening—and yet there was something so very like the sunset that for a moment Benny was thoroughly puzzled. But by thinking hard, at last he decided he had the problem solved.

"Oh, now I see," he told himself, "This is the other end of the sunset!" And now the chickens were crowing! From all parts of the town came their vigorous, waking songs. Benny had great fun listening to them. Big rooster bass voices, little rooster tenor voices, and all sorts of rooster voices were calling and answering in a perfect hubbub of welcome and good feeling. Benny had not known they were so many chickens in all the world.

Then came the milkman, then the morning paper, then men and boys whistling on their way to work. Doors were being opened, and "Good morning" called across the street. And almost before he knew it, here was Jane snatching him from the grass and hugging him to her.

"Benny dear, I am so sorry that I need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.

It is always well before starting to make anything to gather together all the materials and tools that may be needed. In this way you can work quietly and methodically.

You will probably have all you

need right in your home. The clothespin, of course, is the most important thing of all that might be going to happen to him.



© Donald McLeish

It is Grand to Watch the Big Boats Pass Down the Thames.

Where the Ships Pass By

TOMMY is a little London boy—a real little "cockney," because he was born within the sound of Bow bells. He lives in the middle of a long street in which every house is exactly like every other house, and the only way he knows when he has got home is by looking to see if there is a glass case with a stuffed bird in the front window, for the rain washed the number off the door years ago. If the glass case with the stuffed bird should happen one day to be taken out of the window, it seems to me that Tommy would never be able to go home again.

STEEL PRICE AND OUTPUT SHOW GAINS

Pittsburgh Operating Rate Advances in Reverse of Chicago Trend

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—There continues to be improvement in all major phases of the steel industry, in production, volume of sales and in prices. This is the second consecutive month the year to be as active as the first half, which indicates that many production records will have been broken.

In some cases new buying has lagged since consumers are already faced with the problem of what fourth quarter needs, yet because of the many large projects taking shape and much hand-to-mouth purchasing the final volume of sales is increasing.

Cold-finished steel has been marked up \$2 per ton, 2,200 a ton, for cold-finished bars, shaftings, and 2,800 for cold-rolled strips.

On the other hand the producers of sheets who announced high prices for the fourth quarter have been rather slow in actually imposing those quotations, but probably will do so inclined to do so after Labor Day.

An interesting development has been the marked gain in the operating rate in the Pittsburgh district while production at Chicago has fallen off. The relative business of the two districts is not yet the opposite of what has prevailed since the war. Pittsburgh makers are averaging 85 per cent of capacity compared with 75 per cent for Chicago.

Pittsburgh makers have obtained large orders for steel pipe for oil and gas lines, steel plates and shapes for river barges and tif plate from the companies. The Chicago pace has been cut down considerably by the slackening of the rail mills which have filled out this season's contracts.

Steel Demand High

A good illustration of the brisk business in steel were the figures for July issued by the independent producers of steel sheets. In these cases the sales for last month were at 102 per cent of producing capacity where as the actual production was 82 per cent.

It is difficult to attribute these large sales to the impending higher prices for the fourth quarter, but the makers themselves are inclined to believe they represent actual needs in sight.

The purchase of pig iron remains active. The center of activity has shifted to New England where about 15,000 tons were placed under contract during last week.

Over a considerable period of time Chicago has been the most active seller, having disposed of 250,000 tons in the last four weeks. Prices at Cleveland have been advanced 50¢ to \$1 ton, and a rise is imminent at Chicago.

The situation is expected to experience a stronger market because of a stiffer tone farther west. The East will probably see higher prices in time, two Buffalo producers already having raised their minimum 50¢ a ton.

Effectively Friday the price of Birmingham pig iron was advanced 75¢ a ton to \$1.25 as a reflection of higher prices in the middle West, since much the price, though nominally unchanged at \$1.95, furnace, has actually been less in competition with other districts.

Structural and Railroad Steel

Business in fabricated structural steel is larger than average in volume, with 100,000 tons to 120,000 tons on the average during the last several weeks. Negotiations are in the active stage on 50,000 tons for several sections of the New York sub-contractors' new office building in New York, to be the tallest building in the world, will require 17,000 tons and the inquiry for the steel may come any day.

Demand from the railroads is slightly improved, particularly for rolling stock.

The price of coke has advanced 50 cents a ton to \$2.75 a ton, Connellsville, and this is another development which contributes to the strength of pig iron quotations.

Lead and tin have been the most important factors in the market.

The first important price change since July 9 took place when the American Smelting & Refining Company advanced the price \$2 a ton to 63¢ a pound, the middle western smelters making improvements similar to those made by the smelters in the Midwest.

The principal change in the current market between Jan. 1 and June 30 this year occurred in reduction of bank rates and a fall in cash account rates.

The result was a betterment in the market capital position of nearly \$3,000,000.

WESTERN RAIL RATES

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—While the railroads of the United States as a whole increased a rate of 4.40 per cent in 1927, the rates of the railroads which have over three-quarters of their mileage in western trunk line territory earned only 3.60 per cent on investment, and the highest return came by these western trunk line roads in the last seven years was 3.30 per cent in 1926, when railroads in the first six months of 1927, according to the first full report of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the western trunk lines, in support of a plea for revision of their class rate structure.

BIG EQUIPMENT ORDER

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The largest order for motive power placed so far this year has just been awarded by the New York Central Railroad to the Baldwin Locomotive Co. for the construction of 53 large engines and five additional 15,000-gallon tenders at an expenditure of approximately \$5,400,000.

BALTIMORE & OHIO NET

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad reports July net operating income of \$34,845,775, or \$2,561,125 for the first seven months compared with \$26,242,975 for the like period last year.

ATCHISON ROAD INCOME

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway reports net operating income for July of \$6,168,163, or \$500,000 for the first seven months, \$19,408,826, compared with \$25,338,652 for the like period of last year.

GREAT NORTHERN REPORT

The Great Northern Railway reports July net operating income of \$2,607,145, compared with \$2,400,388 last year, and for the first seven months, \$10,049,365, compared with \$9,123,223 last year.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended Aug. 25, 1928

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Sales

High

Low

Last

Chg

Net

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS JACOBS VS. MISS H. N. WILLS

California Stars in Women's Tennis Final at Forest Hills

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Miss Helen M. Wills and Miss Helen Jacobs, who are now at the top of United States tennis, contest for the supremacy in the final round of the United States women's single championship on the Forest Hills Stadium courts. Both came through their semifinal round matches on Saturday in straight sets, with the champion of England, France and the United States having the easier task but both making displays much better tennis.

Miss Wills encountered Miss Edith A. Cross, the newest candidate for stellar honors from the vicinity of San Francisco, and defeated her, 6-0, 6-1, while Miss Jacobs had the many-times champion, Mrs. Franklin L. Mallory, for her opponent, and disposed of her, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Wills is also a finalist in the doubles, with Mrs. George W. Wrightman as her partner, having defeated the junior team, Miss Evelyn Parsons, of Boston, Little Miss Evelyn Parsons of Palo Alto, on Saturday, 6-3, 6-0, and Mrs. A. H. Chapman Jr., and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Sunday afternoon, 6-0, 6-2.

Doubles Surprise

But Miss Cross and her partner, Mrs. L. A. Harper, turned a surprise result in the doubles, when they defeated the junior team, Miss Evelyn Parsons and Mrs. Franklyn L. Mallory, the second seeded team, in the semifinals, 6-3, 6-2, after having disposed of the Cincinnati pair, Miss Clara Louise Zinke and Miss Ruth Oexman, on Saturday, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Wills, however, overcame Mrs. Mallory, who had lost the control of the many-time champion was far more active than before, and her powerful stroking kept Mrs. Mallory on the defensive. Neither displayed great activity in the net, though the Sabre Barber girl made many more volleys than her opponent, with considerable success.

Service counted for little, though Miss Jacobs scored three aces in the course of the match. Breaks through service, however, were frequent, there being six in the eight games of the second set and four in the first.

Mrs. Mallory was particularly weak in this respect, not winning one of her service games until the fourth game of the second set and taking only two in her own. In spite of this handicap, she did not lose a point in the second set, and was holding right up to the very end of the match, which was scored at 6-2, 7-5.

Mrs. Mallory broke through for the first and third games of the match to lead at 2-1, but a long service break to give her the lead, and her placements and hard driving gave her the other three with ease. This continued into the second set, until Miss Jacobs was within a point of taking the third, careful play of the former champion enabled Mrs. Mallory to capture three games in a row, and after losing her service game, to add two more to the list, with a pair of double faults from the total of 10.

Mrs. Mallory led 4-5, but a quartet of hard-hit drives by Miss Jacobs, two resulting in forced errors by Mrs. Mallory and the other two going for placements, ended the loser's chances, and Miss Jacobs ran out with the match with two placements after debut had been made in the twelfth game.

Miss Jacobs' Success

Miss Jacobs, using the aggressor all the way, and her earned points in both sets were much more in number than those of the elder star, the exact figures being 27 to 15, while her total points were 69 to 49.

The greatest interest of the doubles came from the performance of little Miss Evelyn Parsons, who stood up against the play of the champion and Mrs. Wrightman with brilliancy, and whose play was to a large extent responsible for the total victory next.

On the eleventh Schefet hit a high drive, played a fine second shot and took the hole in a 4, going into lunch with a margin of 2 up on his Scotch opponent.

DOUBLES WINNERS DECIDED IN SHOOT

FRONBY, Eng. (AP)—Stewart Schefet, a young Eng. Scot golfer, won the boy's amateur golf championship of England Saturday, defeating Archie Robbie, young Scotch player, in a final 36-hole match, 6 and 5.

Up to the twelfth hole, where Schefet was up 4, the game appeared to be a dog's fight, as Dobbie playing single, against the American boy's fine driving and putting.

The match then took a turn and developed into an exciting contest. Two halves were followed by Dobbie winning the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth holes, and Miss Jacobs the eighteenth.

On the eighteenth Schefet hit a high drive, played a fine second shot and took the hole in a 4, going into lunch with a margin of 2 up on his Scotch opponent.

MISS CROSSL'S PERFECT RECORD

MISS CROSSL'S record was perfect all the way, and her earned points in both sets were much more in number than those of the elder star, the exact figures being 27 to 15, while her total points were 69 to 49.

The champion, however, was not trying to force the net, as she has done in previous matches. It was the errors so strongly toward the end of the match, as the driving and the San Francisco girl was fully as powerful as that of Miss Wills, except for accuracy.

For the first time in the history of the tournament, however, the younger team, Miss Jacobs and Miss Helen Jacobs, ran out with the match with two placements after debut had been made in the twelfth game.

Miss Jacobs' Success

Miss Jacobs, using the aggressor all the way, and her earned points in both sets were much more in number than those of the elder star, the exact figures being 27 to 15, while her total points were 69 to 49.

The greatest interest of the doubles came from the performance of little Miss Evelyn Parsons, who stood up against the play of the champion and Mrs. Wrightman with brilliancy, and whose play was to a large extent responsible for the total victory next.

On the eleventh Schefet hit a high drive, played a fine second shot and took the hole in a 4, going into lunch with a margin of 2 up on his Scotch opponent.

DOUBLES WINNERS DECIDED IN SHOOT

FRONBY, Eng. (AP)—Stewart Schefet, a young Eng. Scot golfer, won the boy's amateur golf championship of England Saturday, defeating Archie Robbie, young Scotch player, in a final 36-hole match, 6 and 5.

Up to the twelfth hole, where Schefet was up 4, the game appeared to be a dog's fight, as Dobbie playing single, against the American boy's fine driving and putting.

The match then took a turn and developed into an exciting contest. Two halves were followed by Dobbie winning the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth holes, and Miss Jacobs the eighteenth.

On the eighteenth Schefet hit a high drive, played a fine second shot and took the hole in a 4, going into lunch with a margin of 2 up on his Scotch opponent.

MISS CROSSL'S PERFECT RECORD

MISS CROSSL'S record was perfect all the way, and her earned points in both sets were much more in number than those of the elder star, the exact figures being 27 to 15, while her total points were 69 to 49.

The champion, however, was not trying to force the net, as she has done in previous matches. It was the errors so strongly toward the end of the match, as the driving and the San Francisco girl was fully as powerful as that of Miss Wills, except for accuracy.

For the first time in the history of the tournament, however, the younger team, Miss Jacobs and Miss Helen Jacobs, ran out with the match with two placements after debut had been made in the twelfth game.

ONE GAME ONLY FOR TEAM

PHILADELPHIA. Pa.—The University football team, freed from its sophomore status, will play one game this season.

The yearling players will devote their attention to working with the varsity and learning the variety system for the first time.

Ten freshmen will play their one game against Cornell University on Nov. 10.

Lott Wins Singles and Doubles Honor

Beats Van Ryn in Five Sets and Pairs With Doe for Victory

NORTHWESTERN, Ill.—George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, member of the Davis Cup team, as well as third ranking player, was the victor in the two finals of the twelfth annual invitation tennis tournament at the Casino here Saturday.

In each set Lott dons the robes worn last year by his fellow Davis Cup player, William T. Tilden 2d.

Lott won from John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., in the singles in five sets, 2-6, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2, 6-0, and with John H. Doer of Santa Monica, Calif., in the doubles, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Lott's victory over Van Ryn was a display of the most erratic tennis ever seen, the two young Californians, who are now at the top of United States tennis, contest for the supremacy in the final round of the United States men's single championship on the Forest Hills Stadium courts. Both came through their semifinal round matches on Saturday in straight sets, with the champion of England, France and the United States having the easier task but both making displays much better tennis.

Miss Wills encountered Miss Edith A. Cross, the newest candidate for stellar honors from the vicinity of San Francisco, and defeated her, 6-0, 6-1, while Miss Jacobs had the many-times champion, Mrs. Franklin L. Mallory, for her opponent, and disposed of her, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Wills is also a finalist in the doubles, with Mrs. George W. Wrightman as her partner, having defeated the junior team, Miss Evelyn Parsons, of Palo Alto, on Saturday, 6-3, 6-0, and Mrs. A. H. Chapman Jr., and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Sunday afternoon, 6-0, 6-2.

Doubles Surprise

But Miss Cross and her partner, Mrs. L. A. Harper, turned a surprise result in the doubles, when they defeated the junior team, Miss Evelyn Parsons and Mrs. Franklyn L. Mallory, the second seeded team, in the semifinals, 6-3, 6-2, after having disposed of the Cincinnati pair, Miss Clara Louise Zinke and Miss Ruth Oexman, on Saturday, 6-2, 6-4.

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—After a year's interval, Frank Dolph of the Alderwood Country Club, Portland, Ore., is again amateur champion of the Western Golf Association. He came through Saturday with the declared finest field ever entered in the 29 tournaments to win the final Saturday in business-like fashion from A. N. Scott of the Edgewood Valley Country Club. Dolph is printing a sketch of each, together with its principal features.

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

Defeats A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

NORTHWESTERN, Ill.—George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, member of the Davis Cup team, as well as third ranking player, was the victor in the two finals of the twelfth annual invitation tennis tournament at the Casino here Saturday.

In each set Lott dons the robes worn last year by his fellow Davis Cup player, William T. Tilden 2d.

Lott won from John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., in the singles in five sets, 2-6, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2, 6-0, and with John H. Doer of Santa Monica, Calif., in the doubles, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

Defeats A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RESULTS SATURDAY

CHICAGO—A. L. Novotny in Golf Final in Business-Like Fashion, 4 and 3

RADIO

Details of R. C. A. Answer to Trade Commission Given

Huge Combine, Charged With Monopoly, Claims Patent Pooling Necessary to Art

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—A vigorous and complete disclaimer of practically all the charges leveled against them by counsel for the Federal Trade Commission is contained in the reply brief filed by the eight respondent corporations in the so-called "radio trust" case. The case is now in the hands of the commission, which has been asked by the respondents to dismiss it.

One by one, the respondents reply to the long list of charges in the brief filed nearly a month ago by Edward L. Smith, commission attorney, in opposition to the motion to dismiss. In his brief, Mr. Smith virtually indicated the alleged "radio trust" on 20 different counts, including charges of unfair business practices, violation of the Clayton Act, excessive prices and other points.

In addition, they made objections to the cross-licensing agreements under which a giant patent pool has been created. The patent combine is represented by the Radio Corporation of America, which is one of the respondents, along with the General Electric Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Western Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, International Radio Telegraph Company, United Fruit Company, and Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company.

The Government counsel contend that these companies individually were in a position to conduct competitive businesses in the radio field, either in set and tube manufacture, communications or radiocasting. Instead, he charged, they chose to combine their patents and monopolize the entire field of radio, stifling all competition.

The assertion that the Radio Corporation has defamed its competitors is said to be "clearly against the policy of the Radio Corporation" and the incident upon which it is based is explained in detail.

It is not true, it is stated, that members of the combination have "unjustly" asserted that there has been no serious attempt whatever to investigate prices, says the brief. Prices that exist are competitive because there is keen competition in the sale of radio receiving apparatus.

The Government counsel contend that these companies individually were in a position to conduct competitive businesses in the radio field, either in set and tube manufacture, communications or radiocasting. Instead, he charged, they chose to combine their patents and monopolize the entire field of radio, stifling all competition.

The reply brief of the eight respondent companies maintains that the counsel for the Trade Commission is not supported by the evidence in his assertion that the companies were potential competitors. Unable to compete because their patents overlapped, they joined their patents together as the only way that they might successfully develop the radio business, singly and collectively, the brief endeavors to show.

Art Creation Claimed

Instead of stifling radio, this combination of patents settled endless disputes deadlock and, in fact, led to the virtual creation and development of the radio art, as it is known today, according to the reply brief's contention.

"Competition between the respondent companies does not exist with respect to modern tube technique," says the reply brief. "That is proved completely and circumstantially by the evidence of many witnesses." A. G. Davis of the General Electric Company is quoted as having shown, in testimony, that the various companies had patents on different features of radio, but that none had a system. The patent situation was such that a company like General Electric "could not get into the radio game at all," he is quoted as stating.

The "heart of modern radio"—the vacuum tube—was involved in such a patent deadlock that there was no one in the whole country who could lawfully make or sell or use one, according to the brief. "The record shows," it continues, "that each of the different tubes made and used by the respondents employ in its construction from 30 to 40 patents whose ownership is divided among the principal respondents."

This situation was said to be duplicated "in every step of this enormously complicated process of radio communication with respect to the circuits and other devices which make the tubes operate." The devices meant include the oscillator, modulator, amplifier, distortion preventing, tuning, heterodyne and superheterodyne patents.

To show how interdependent the patents of the different companies are, the counsel for the respondents supplied them with charges depicting graphically how the separately held patents are necessary in the successful operation of receiving sets and transmitters, either for radiocasting or ship-to-shore communication.

The apparatus made under these patents, states the brief, "is the finest apparatus that can be made today. This is not merely the personal belief of the respondents. It is the belief of their competitors as well."

"Twenty-five of the strongest competitors of the Radio Corporation—companies well financed, well equipped, with capable technical organizations and companies which turn out hundreds of thousands of receiving sets a year—also manufacture their sets under the same patents. They do this, not because they like the pro royalties, but because those are the sets the public is entitled to receive."

Then the brief goes on to discuss for more than 150 pages the former holdings of each company in the patent combine and to show that none had sufficient patents to engage in any branch of the radio industry alone. The cross-licenses are justified and the commission counsel's summary of them is refuted specifically.

Answer 20 Charges

Coming to Mr. Smith's 20 charges, said to be "negative" the participation

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEL, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:32 p. m.—Highway bulletin

5:40 Stock market; business news.

5:50 Positional weather.

5:55 "The Wizard-Astoria concert.

5:49 Sessions Chimes; news.

7 Big Brother Club; "Operetta—The Clouds of Normandy."

7:30 Chelmsford; Minstrels.

8 WEAF, "Around the Piano."

8:30 WEAF, A & P Gypsies; Overture; First Love; Peacock; (Sun Supply) Blue Blouse (Dixie) solo; Peer Gynt Suite No. 1 (Grieg); Southern Reverie (Bendix); solo; The Little Shepherd; (Columbia) Gypsies.

9:30 WEAF, General Motors Family Party; On the Beach at Waikiki (Kauai and Oahu); solo; King's Serenade (King); Aloha Sunset Land (Kawelo); Sketches; and "I'm an American"; Songs of Hawaii; Jason Ki Ali; Akala Hoi; Kawikiniki (arr. by Berger).

10 WEAF, correct time.

10:30 WEAF, in Cabin Door; "Apology of Iz."

11 WEAF, "El Tango Romantico; Thems; Amador; Una Nacha; Paso; (Merle) Dan Is in Town; Ambua; Que Chulos (Ojos Mexican Song); Carreras; Bandoneon Solo; Queja; Indiana; Alma Llanera; Meus Queridos (Maxima); Thema; Brown's Norumbega orchestra.

11 E. B. Rideout; news.

TOMORROW

8 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."

8:15 WEAF, Parusus Trio.

8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

9 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WNAC, Boston (650kc-461m)

6:30 a. m.—Juvenile Smilers.

6:30 WEAF, news.

6:35 Correct time.

6:50 "Visiting the Theaters" with Claire Crawford.

7:11 Amos 'n' Andy."

7:25 Weather report.

7:30 Civil service talk.

7:35 Talk by Russell A. Wood.

7:40 The Iffles of Irvines.

7:45 Which School or College?" by Paul St. John.

7:48 Brophy Brothers, minstrels.

8:30 Gertrude Anderson, soprano; Anna W. Morris, piano.

9 WOR, United Opera Company, "Cavalleria Rusticana" in English.

10 WOR, the Captivators; Morning Star; (Columbia) The Girl (Gershwin); Cornfield Melodies (Gates); Rain; (Evans); Sonora's Knockout at My Door (Hett); We're in Town; Climbing the Ladder of Love; Tin Pan Parade; Mikado Madrigal (Gates); Sun (Gershwin); Farewell (Mendelssohn); Barbare Dance (Donaldson); Mariposa (Lyon); (Columbia) The Nightingale (Kjerulff); Four Winks; Between You and Me; When Twilight Comes (Tandler).

11 News.

TOMORROW

8 a. m.—Newark information Service.

9:30 The Polar Bears.

10 Women's Club program.

A Half Hour With the Masters.

11:25 WEAF, Newark's Club program.

11:38 Time signals; weather; news.

12:10 p. m.—Shepard Colonial concert.

12:30 Organ recital by Del Castillo.

12:55 "Visiting the Theaters" with Claire Crawford.

12:59 Today's baseball game.

1:20 WEAF, Boston Information Service.

2:30 News.

2:30 Musical Classics.

3 Fenway Park: Boston vs. St. Louis.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (590kc-535m)

6:25 p. m.—Weather time.

6:40 M. A. C. Radio Forum.

6:55 Baseball results.

7 Bert Lowe's orchestra.

7:15 WEAF, "The Wizard-Astoria concert talk."

7:30 WJZ, Roxie and her Gang.

8 WJZ, Riverside Hour: Spirit of Progress March (Riehl); Jolly Roger (Supper); (Columbia) Baby (Fisher); (Piano) in a Bird Story (Lake); selections from Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach); Washington (Marie); (Columbia) Gypsies; Trail (Galloway); Happy Go Lucky (Meyer and Kahn); Spirit of Progress March (Riehl).

9 WJZ, Longines time.

10 WJZ, Longines time.

10:30 Time; weather; baseball; announcements.

WHITES

11 a. m.—Women's program.

12 Announcements.

12:30 p. m.—Correct time; weather.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WNBAC, Boston (650kc-461m)

6:30 a. m.—Juvenile Smilers.

6:30 WEAF, news.

6:35 Correct time.

6:50 "Visiting the Theaters" with Claire Crawford.

7:11 Amos 'n' Andy."

7:25 Weather report.

7:30 Civil service talk.

7:35 Talk by Russell A. Wood.

7:40 The Iffles of Irvines.

7:45 Which School or College?" by Paul St. John.

7:48 Brophy Brothers, minstrels.

8:30 Gertrude Anderson, soprano; Anna W. Morris, piano.

9 WOR, United Opera Company, "Cavalleria Rusticana" in English.

10 WOR, the Captivators; Morning Star; (Columbia) The Girl (Gershwin); Cornfield Melodies (Gates); Rain; (Evans); Sonora's Knockout at My Door (Hett); We're in Town; Climbing the Ladder of Love; Tin Pan Parade; Mikado Madrigal (Gates); Sun (Gershwin); Farewell (Mendelssohn); Barbare Dance (Donaldson); Mariposa (Lyon); (Columbia) The Nightingale (Kjerulff); Four Winks; Between You and Me; When Twilight Comes (Tandler).

11 News.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WNAC, Boston (650kc-461m)

6:30 a. m.—Juvenile Smilers.

6:30 WEAF, news.

6:35 Correct time.

6:50 "Visiting the Theaters" with Claire Crawford.

7:11 Amos 'n' Andy."

7:25 Weather report.

7:30 Civil service talk.

7:35 Talk by Russell A. Wood.

7:40 The Iffles of Irvines.

7:45 Which School or College?" by Paul St. John.

7:48 Brophy Brothers, minstrels.

8:30 Gertrude Anderson, soprano; Anna W. Morris, piano.

9 WOR, United Opera Company, "Cavalleria Rusticana" in English.

10 WOR, the Captivators; Morning Star; (Columbia) The Girl (Gershwin); Cornfield Melodies (Gates); Rain; (Evans); Sonora's Knockout at My Door (Hett); We're in Town; Climbing the Ladder of Love; Tin Pan Parade; Mikado Madrigal (Gates); Sun (Gershwin); Farewell (Mendelssohn); Barbare Dance (Donaldson); Mariposa (Lyon); (Columbia) The Nightingale (Kjerulff); Four Winks; Between You and Me; When Twilight Comes (Tandler).

11 News.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WNAC, Boston (650kc-461m)

6:30 a. m.—Juvenile Smilers.

6:30 WEAF, news.

6:35 Correct time.

6:50 "Visiting the Theaters" with Claire Crawford.

7:11 Amos 'n' Andy."

7:25 Weather report.

7:30 Civil service talk.

7:35 Talk by Russell A. Wood.

7:40 The Iffles of Irvines.

7:45 Which School or College?" by Paul St. John.

7:48 Brophy Brothers, minstrels.

8:30 Gertrude Anderson, soprano; Anna W. Morris, piano.

9 WOR, United Opera Company, "Cavalleria Rusticana" in English.

10 WOR, the Captivators; Morning Star; (Columbia) The Girl (Gershwin); Cornfield Melodies (Gates); Rain; (Evans); Sonora's Knockout at My Door (Hett); We're in Town; Climbing the Ladder of Love; Tin Pan Parade; Mikado Madrigal (Gates); Sun (Gershwin); Farewell (Mendelssohn); Barbare Dance (Donaldson); Mariposa (Lyon); (Columbia) The Nightingale (Kjerulff); Four Winks; Between You and Me; When Twilight Comes (Tandler).

11 News.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.

11 Friendly Maids.

11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.

11:30 WEAF, news.

12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

12:40 Produce market.

1 Correct time.

4 News; time.

WBZ, Wellesley (788kc-844m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.

12:30 WEAF, news.

1:20 WEAF, "Cheerio!"

1:30 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Hall Hour.

10:30 WEAF, Cabot.</

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia**NEWPORT NEWS**
(Continued)**NACHMAN'S**
The Shopping Center

WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH ST.

The Leading Department Store
on the Virginia Peninsula

Smart, Stylish Merchandise

The Broadway
Department StoreExclusive Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions
Men's Furnishings

3007-9 Washington Avenue

NEWPORT NEWS**LAUNDRY**

C. F. GARNER, Manager

330 25th Street Phone 672-673

Merchandise of Undisputed
QUALITY

Toile Goods—Ladies—Stationery

FALCONER'S

3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

RALPH'S PLACE, Inc.

28th St. and Huntington Ave.

Try Our Service
Gas—Accessories—Oil

PHONE 902 ROAD SERVICE

THE W. S. CADWELL
HARDWARE COMPANY

2506 Washington Avenue

Newport News, Va.

We render a builder's hardware service
of unusual merit. Try us.

Broadway Shoe Store

Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes

2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

The Malvern Shop

Sellers of Better Hosiery

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE

FAMOUS PHOENIX

and McCALLUM CO.'S Makes

Also

Kayser's Silk and Rayon Underwear

319 GRANBY STREET

ELLIOTT'S

Monarch Products

Groceries and Meats

169 BANK STREET

You'll Find Quality
and Value at

D. P. STORES

Located in Almost Every City in
Virginia and North CarolinaSee our advertisement under
"Newport News" next MondayOrapax Confectionery
and Delicatessen

MONARCH GOODS

910 Orapax Ave. Phone 41440

WRIGHT COAL and
WOOD COMPANY

Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

WM. J. NEWTON
FLORIST

111 W. Freemason St. Phone 24348

Residence, 33815, 32968, 22786

NO BRANCH STORES

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.

SHOES

339 Granby St., Southland Hotel Bldg.

HORNER'S

Cleaners and Dyers

Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND

HOFHEIMER'S

Reliable Shoes

PEIENCED MODERATELY

For the Little tots and grown-ups.

Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe

Silk Stockings

117 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St., RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.

Broad at 5th

Shoes for the

Entire Family

'round the Radio Tonight

Try our Sandwich Spreads

and a cold bottle of

Canada Dry

WEST END MARKET

117 N. Robinson, Richmond

Bd. 513 Bd. 7400

FLORIST

JOHN L. RATCLIFFE

209 W. Broad Ran. 1786

SWOPES

Cleaning and Dyeing

3112 W. Cary 213 N. First

Bd. 8593 Bd. 1183

HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER

Rug Cleaning & Storage Co.

2216 W. BROAD Blvd. 17-W.

Richmond, Va.

Large Rugs Wrapped 25¢

STORAGE FREE

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria

Mrs. WILLARD MCKEE

108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

Parsons-Souders Co.

Greater Clarksburg's

Greater Store

for All the Family Now

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia**RICHMOND**
(Continued)**Styles for Men**

Kuppenheimer Clothes, Knox Hats, Heywood Shoes—and Townfield Sport Clothes for Women.

Select a Refined**GIFT**
From SCHWARZSCHILD'S Silverware—Jewelry Novelties

2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA. Diamond and Platinum Pieces

Cakes, Pastries, Breads Beaten Biscuits Mayonnaise Salads Croquettes Bon Voyage Boxes TEA ROOM

301 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va. SARAH LEE KITCHEN

Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER

8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

F. F. APT**FLORIST** 218 N. Second Phone Ran. 1617 Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

Eclipse Laundry 1519 W. MAIN Bl'd 5340

FLORIST

HAMMOND CO., Inc. SECOND AND GRACE STS., MADISON 629 MADISON 630

W. H. JENKS ELECTRICAL WIRING LIGHTING FIXTURES

619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 336

ROANOKE

HANCOCK-CLAY COMPANY, Inc.

Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

You'll like shopping at Hancock's—Roanoke's Most Modern Department Store

Pure, Wholesome, Nutritious, Delicious

HOTEL PALATINE 15 LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2

Inclusive Terms from Three Guineas. Telephone Paddington 4634

LONDON

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W. 8

A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort, excellent cooking, including gas, electric, and electric fires.

Proprietor—Yvonne Gandy, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8 (Phone Kelvin 2286).

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL 4 & 6 Trebovir Road, London, S. W. 5

Two minutes from Earl's Court Station; includes all services; gas, electric, central heating, etc.; constant hot water; gas fire; good cuisine; spacious bedrooms; terms from £2.50 per week.

Trevor Agency, 58a Brompton Road. Tel. 478-2040.

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).

LONDON—PRIVATE HOTEL 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1

For terms apply Mr. COOPER, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, W. 1 (Phone Kelvin 2225).</div

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England**LONDON**

(Continued)

Herbert Entwistle

TAILOR
BREECHEES MAKER
LIVERIES
Three-Piece Golf
Suits
From 3 Guineas/
Telephone 8137

12 GEORGE STREET
HANOVER SQUARE
LONDON, ENGLAND



LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breeches Makers
22 BUCKLESBURYS
Three doors from the Mansion House—
Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
RELIABLE GOODS Person Attention
Phone: Central 8030

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"

is the slogan adopted by

Bradley & Perrins, Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapery, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867 and 869 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 2.

The National Furniture Depositories, Limited

REMOVAL CONTRACTORS & STORES
Phone: 544-546 Kings Road
Ken. 0162

Ladies' Hairdressing

Ertle & Sparks
Court Hairdressers
Permanent Waves
57 Brompton Road, S.W. 1
Kensington 2763

Craig's Court RESTAURANT
Charming room to let for lunch parties, afternoon receptions, evening parties. Accommodation for 20 to 100.

Lunch from 2/-
Dinner from 6/-

Fifty Shillings
TAILORS
Economy With Efficiency

99, Oxford Street 110 Strand
54 RYE LANE, PECKHAM
Telephone: Gerrard 4872

A. MILLAR ROBINSON TAILOR
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street,
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1

Britannic Carbon Company
Persons, Typewriter Ribbons, Writing, Duplicating, Office Stationery, Printing, etc.
TRANSLATIONS
Phone City 2985
am Street, London, E.C. 2

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Tel. 55 Packington Road
Chiswick 1794 South Acton, W. 3
Established 1868

Richmond Lavender Laundry
165 Hammersmith Road, W. 6
Telephone Riverside 1345

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 & 24 Stanley Gds., Acton Vale
Tel. Chiswick 2526 Proprietors E. SANDERS

Special attention given to
Silks and Flannels

OLD CHINESE PORCELAINE
FRANK E. PITHER
38 Mortimer St., W. 1

Burgess's Laundry
UPPER CHEYNE ROW
Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone Kens. 1179
Established 70 Years

BUILDING—DECORATING
Best Work—Moderate Prices

J. D. HOBSON Ltd.
Duke St., W. C. 2 Tel. Regent 1360

J. COLLINS & SONS HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
Provision Merchants, etc.
Motor Delivery in London & District daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington W. 8
Phone Western 0921

BRYDA,
FLOWERS AND FRUITS,
ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNS
Shadwell Court, Corner Caxton Street
Westminster Telephone Victoria 9553

FAMILY GROCER
GOOCH ALLEN & CO.
39 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.
Agents for DIXON'S SOAP

COATS and GOWNS
Day and Evening Wear
Alterations gladly undertaken

MISS BANHAM
26 GASPER NEWS, Courtfield Gdns., S.W. 5

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England**LONDON**

(Continued)

THORPE HEAD CO.
(1923) Ltd.

COAL—COKE

We have Retail Depots all over London to ensure prompt delivery of your London orders. Special prices for truck loads.

Prices on application
to chief order office.

Goods Way, London, N.W. 1
Telephone North 1842 (3 lines)

SALAD OIL

New Season's Finest Quality
7d; 1d; 1/2d; 2/10 per bottle.

SALAD DRESSING

Crosse & Blackwell 10d. & 1/5d per bottle.

NEW LAID EGGS

Direct from Suffolk Farms, arrivals daily.

Obtainable at:
Ambrose & Sons Stores
20 Stratford Rd., Kensington, W. 8
and at
Wren's Stores
18 Queens Rd., Bayswater

MOTOR CARS

All makes of cars supplied for cash and on deferred terms, and guaranteed repurchase. Cars for hire. Tours arranged.

THE GREEN PARK MOTOR CO. Ltd.
110 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, Eng.
Grosvenor 2122

CANTILEVER

"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by correct Shoe fitting & Natural Foot Form.

Coventry Shoe Co. Ltd.
23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

Enoch Phillips, Ltd

GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANTS,
PUROLTERS, GAME DEALERS
Choice Fruits and Vegetables

FISH

9 Sloane St., S.W. 1
Phone Sloane 5116
8 Symons St., Sloane S. W. 4
Phone Victoria 0365

ALL BRANDS PRODUCTS**T. H. CANTELL**

Merchant Tailor
117 Cheapside, E.C. 2
(Nearly Opposite Bow Church)
Telephone City 8774

"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

All Kinds of Home Furnishings
Useful and a Little "Different"
Made in our own Studios, or
Directly Imported by

THE WALBERSWICK PEASANT POTTERY CO. Ltd.

12 Holland Street, Kensington, W. 8
(3 minutes from High Street Station)

The Orange Tree

94 New Bond St., W. 1
(Near Oxford St.)
Luncheons & Teas
Home-made cakes a specialty.

HAIRDRESSERS DAYMARD'S

Near Sloane St., S.W. 1
Ken. 4590
PERMANENT WAVES
Potter & Mitcham Lavender Specialities stocked.

Telephone AMBASSADOR 9152

Jessie Bowman

Gowns, Hats, Lingerie
122 Baker Street, London, W. 1 (1st Floor)

KARAWAYS

Luncheons Teas
Home-Made Cakes, Rolls, Scones and Milk Cream, a Specialty
39 High Street, Marylebone, W.L.
Langham 2446

MONITOR SHOE CO.

9 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8
For inexpensive Monitor "Kunfy" ball joint fitting shoes, designed to give extra width across the toes.

"EVE"

EXCLUSIVE DRESS AGENCY for GENTLEWOMEN

Has Beautiful Clothes all inexpensive.
108a Church St., Kensington, Park 4521

LONDON—Balham

B O B B I E S , LADIES' HAIRDRESSING Permanent Waving 2 gns. head (eugene). Shampooing by experts 1/-.
Evening Early closing 1 o'clock Thursdays. Pedicoped Tooth Paste & Armard Toilet Goods.

11A Station Parade, Balham, S.W. 12

J. F. GRIEVE

Confectioneer, Stationer, Circulating Library, Keen quotations for printing, Newspaper Magazine delivery.
Under personal supervision.
Phone Streatham 4344

267-268 HIGH RD., BALHAM, S.W. 17

LONDON—Chiswick

Cooked Meat Stores

H. MARRIOTT

Acton Lane

Chiswick Park Station, W. 4

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England**LONDON—Ealing**

Blaker's
DRAPERS, LTD.
84-136, NORTHFIELD AVENUE, WEST EALING, W.13

For Dependable Hosiery and Gloves
We Invite Your Inspection
Reliability Our Keynote

LONDON—Finchley

A. H. SHARPE, LTD.

2 Kings Parade, Finchley

Tel. Finchley 1081

NEEDLEWORK,**WOOL & GIFT SHOP**

Dainty Handkerchiefs in Great Variety

Spicy Scent Bottles for

PATONS & BALDWIN'S WOOLS

LONDON—Hampstead

Oakwood Home Produce

College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 6

New laid eggs, chickens, direct from farm. Home made jams, pickles, flowers & vegetables. Gardens attended to.

Tel. Hampstead 7525.

FORREST & SONS LTD.

Specialists in

Irish Linen, Damask and Lace

100 Grafton Street

and 4, 5 and 9 Wicklow Street

DUBLIN

Telephone 4971

LONDON—Herne Hill

OAKLEY & SON

High-Class Shoemakers

Agents for LOTUS & DELTA

RECTIVE and SWAN FOOTWEAR

59 Railton Road, Herne Hill, S.E. 24

and 26 Richmond Hill, Richmond

64 Grafton Street

DOROTHY DORNE

Gowns, Coats, Millinery

21 Norwood Road, S.W. 4

Tel. Brixton 4645

CONTOUR

Experts in

Ladies' Hosiery

Please Call

12 College Green, Dublin

COATS and GOWNS

in the newest designs and colourings at moderate prices.

WAREHOUSING REMOVING

Repairs and Renovations

537 Norwood Road. Tel. Streatham 1593

E. SIMMONS

Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker

and Confectioner

58 Knight's Hill, West Norwood

Also at 67 High St., Clapham, S.W. 4

JOHN PUGHE

DRAPER, MILLINER and BLOUSE SPECIALIST

401 Norwood Road, West Norwood

Tel. 2370 Streatham

"Say it with Flowers"

SPENCER & SON

"F. T. D. A." Florists

Tulse Hill Sta. Approach, W. Norwood

Also Specialists in SEEDS, PLANTS, Etc.

Telephone Streatham 4098

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1928

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Today's Achievement at Paris

THE signature at Paris today of the Kellogg-Briand treaties for the renunciation of war brings the world within sight of enduring and world-wide peace. Whether the vision thus presented to the eyes of humanity shall be fully realized will depend upon the sagacity, the idealism, and the measure of self-renunciation with which the nations shall in future take those steps which may be necessary to give effect to what is for the immediate moment only a scrap of paper.

Until there shall be development of the mechanism implied in this treaty, the document will stand only as a great moral gesture, certain to influence nations that may stand at the verge of war.

Its origin and the steps by which the present status of the theory of the renunciation of war has been attained are exceedingly interesting. These treaties will go down in history under the title of the Kellogg-Briand Treaties—two eminent diplomats thereby gaining the glory of carrying to the point of practical enactment the theory of the outlawry of war, which was first enunciated by S. O. Levinson, a Chicago lawyer, and which was advanced to the point of general recognition by the endeavors of Senator Borah, John Dewey, Raymond Robins, Judge Florence E. Allen, Charles Clayton Morrison, Prof. James T. Shotwell, and other distinguished Americans, many of them in private life. It is in fact an American contribution to the well-being of the world, and will go far to still the cry that this great and prosperous nation is shirking its responsibility for the maintenance of world peace.

An amusing cartoon by J. N. Darling, the brilliant cartoonist of the New York Herald Tribune, told in a few graphic lines the dramatic story of the way in which the somewhat idealistic and academic aspirations of the advocates of the outlawry of war were suddenly given practical effect. He depicted Aristide Briand as dispatching an invitation to Frank B. Kellogg to come and have a pleasant afternoon visit at the hospitable home of France. The next picture showed the American Secretary of State accepting, but bringing with him in his train, to the amazement and perhaps horror of the host, a long line of eager nations, starting with Great Britain, and tapering off with the lesser countries of continental Europe, and of Asia. That was practically the way it happened. M. Briand suggested a treaty of amity between France and the United States. Mr. Kellogg, in response, warmly applauded the idea, but urged that all nations be admitted to this family party. Whatever may have been the first reaction of France to this extension of its original idea, it could not do otherwise than approve it, with the result that today the representatives of fifteen states are signing the multilateral treaty, and some, who, for one reason or another were not invited to become original signatories, are protesting against being left out.

But as it stands the treaty is merely an expression of opposition to war, "as an instrument of national policy." It does in fact, through the interpretations laid upon it in various notes and reservations, permit at least four kinds of war: namely, in self-defense; in defense of third parties with whom signatory nations have specific agreements; in "certain regions;" and in cases of armed intervention, such as that of the United States in Nicaragua. It cannot, therefore, be described as a treaty for the complete outlawry of war. But it can be justly regarded as an agreement among the principal nations of the earth by which they renounce war as a normal instrument of policy. Furthermore, any nation signatory to this treaty that takes up arms is going to be subjected to a very close and searching inquiry as to the justification of its act.

This basis is broad enough, strong enough, and sufficiently buttressed with conviction of the unrighteousness of war to afford a foundation for the erection of that edifice of international machinery which alone can give it complete success. If nations are to turn from war as a normal instrument for the enforcement of the national policy, or for the defense of a national claim, there must be some form of tribunal other than that of the field of battle in which disputed questions can be settled. To this the treaty signed today makes no reference whatsoever. It does declare that:

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

The only pacific means for the settlement of such questions must, of course, be either conciliation or arbitration, and the next step in the program for the renunciation of war must be the establishment of some international court, or the acceptance by all parties to the treaty of some existing international tribunal, such as the World Court of International Justice. When the Senate of the United States has ratified this treaty, which originated in American minds and was pressed to conclusion by an American Secretary of State, it must inevitably reopen the question, long before it, of the participation of the United States in the World Court.

Another immediate effect of the treaty signed today should be the material strengthening of

the demand for the limitation of armaments, both naval and otherwise. If war is renounced as a national weapon, armies and navies will logically become mere police forces. Their material reduction will no longer put in jeopardy national existence or national dignity. It is reported that at the September meeting of the Council of the League of Nations a call will be issued for the early assembling of an international conference for the limitation of armaments. The United States, though not a member of the League, has been a participant in these conferences in the past, and indeed holds the credit for having organized and carried to completion the only successful one thus far held. It may well be anticipated that the whole strength of this Administration, or the one which shall come into existence next March, will be back of this movement for the reduction of military and naval burdens which is so greatly strengthened by the international renunciation of war.

That "values" and "prices" have distinct meanings should be recognized by all advertisers who wish to keep faith with their customers. Confusing the two terms may occasion doubts as to the reliability of statements concerning the price of articles in which there is a great difference of materials, quality and workmanship.

Not So Cryptic, After All!

AT FIRST it seemed vague, cryptic, a veiled and mysterious allusion, this wire that, from an unknown friend, reached the editorial rooms of The Christian Science Monitor the day after Governor Smith's acceptance speech was published:

SO THEREFORE TAMMANY HALL WOULD RE-ENGAGE IN THE SALOON BUSINESS DIRECTLY OPENLY AND THROUGH POLITICAL CONTROL.

But with the Smith pronouncement on alcoholic liquor and the way to popularize its use there was needed no Daniel to interpret the message. Let each state fix its own measure of alcoholic content, and in accordance therewith manufacture and sell within its borders as much liquor as its thirsty citizens desire, is the substance of the Smith remedy for prohibition's ill. How joyous a prospect for Tammany! Controlling the State of New York it would enjoy the profitable and politically potent concession of manufacturing and selling whisky and beer—you may have noticed that Governor Smith does not confine his liquor program to the euphonious duo, "light wines and beer."

"So therefore," as our unknown correspondent writes, "Tammany Hall would re-engage in the saloon business, directly, openly and through political control." A bright prospect indeed for the old-timers. It would seem to promise ample reward for the effort and expense involved in making a President out of a Tammany Sachem.

Modernism

"MODERNISM" is a conveniently elastic term, and may mean one thing to one group and something different to another group. But where modernism begins or where it merges into the obsolete may be difficult to determine. One connotation of the word, at least to the Western world as it seems, is the freedom to do what one wishes to do, whenever and in the way one wishes to do it, limited only by the rights of others.

An interesting commentary upon the importance of viewpoint, and the possibility of producing quite opposite results by different applications of the same idea, may be read in so simple a thing as feminine coiffure, if that term may be applied to the modern bobbed hair. During the last few years bobbed hair has meant to the woman of the Western world an expression of freedom, freedom to do exactly as she may choose to do in her personal affairs.

From the other side of the world, however, comes the report that "the Municipal Bureau of Public Safety has decreed that Peiping women under thirty years of age must bob their hair or pay a degeneracy tax." Just how public safety is concerned is perhaps beside the point. But "modernism" by compulsion appears to lose somewhat of the element of "freedom" which the style is supposed to mean to the Western group, until one reads that this ruling contradicts an opposite ruling prohibiting hair bobbing by the military governor under the former régime.

The interesting comment on modernism may be picked up again in still another part of the world, from which it is reported that "no longer will the Muhammadan women of Yugoslavia be obliged to wear veils." As a result of much agitation of the question by the more energetic youth of the country, the Islamic Council of Mussulman Clergy, after three days' deliberation, decided that Mussulman women of irreproachable character may mingle with other people, even men, without veiling their faces or covering their hands, provided that public duties are not allowed to interfere with domestic obligations. But as for the men—they must keep on wearing fezzes.

The definition of "modernism" may perhaps as well be left where the dictionaries have left it, as "something characteristic of time not remotely past!"

Editorial Notes

At the coming session of the League of Nations, the time of the great statesmen will not be entirely occupied with affairs touching the interests of the powers, big and little. In addition they will be asked to concern themselves with the winged fowl and the mammals of the deep. It is reported, that is, that a new international bird convention is to be sought, while a commission of experts has been at work for some time to see if a convention cannot be reached relative to whales!

In the seven-year period between 1921 and 1927 New England's postal receipts increased 44.9 per cent, building contracts 117.8 per cent, and motor vehicles doubled in number. Does one want any more convincing evidence of business progress?

Art Goebel flew the airplane Yankee Doodle from Los Angeles to Curtiss Field, L. I., in eighteen hours fifty-eight minutes. Yankee Doodle didn't come riding into town this time on a pony, but on the wings of Pegasus.

Motion picture producers from fifteen nations, seeking in the European film congress at Berlin to eliminate shows that arouse international ill will, have a good chance to sign another multilateral treaty to outlaw war.

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

How a President Is Elected

I
HAD one of the plans seriously considered in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 been adopted, the people of the United States would be preparing to vote for three Presidents this year instead of for but one. Or if other proposals had prevailed, as they did during a considerable time in the convention, the people would not be voting on the question at all—the election would be made by vote of Congress, of the State Legislatures, of the State Executives, or by one of numerous other expedients.

Except for the issue of how representation in Congress should be apportioned between the large and small states, no other problem appears to have absorbed more of the time and study of the talented members of the convention than the one of how the Chief Magistracy should be constituted and filled.

It may be a surprise to many to learn how near the United States came to having a "responsible government" of the type common in Europe where the administrative head is appointed by, and therefore responsible to, Parliament. The first plan of government submitted, that presented by Edmund Randolph for the Virginia delegation, included the resolution, "That a National Executive be instituted; to be chosen by the National Legislature."

But when James Wilson of Pennsylvania moved the executive should consist of a single person, Mr. Randolph protested vigorously that this would be a step toward monarchy, and urged an executive of three persons. Few points better illustrate the newness of the experiment upon which these men were embarking than this quandary over a single or triple executive, an "elective monarch" as some forecast, or a revival of the ancient Roman triumvirate in which Mr. Randolph proposed the triumvirate might be drawn from different parts of the country. Arguments for a single head prevailed, partly on the historically supported assertion that one would always dominate a trio, and partly on the claim that a single executive would give the most vigor to the office and best recognize responsibility not to any section but to the whole Nation.

Though there were immediate discussions about the length of term, whether to be seven years or three, and especially about what powers should be given to this new chief, there was at first little questioning of the proposed appointment by the "National Legislature." When Mr. Wilson, hesitant lest it "might appear chimerical," disclosed that he was "at least in theory" for an election by the people, the argument for a "responsible government" was stated succinctly by Roger Sherman of Connecticut. He declared, according to James Madison's record of the debates, that "he considered the executive magistracy as nothing more than an institution for carrying the will of the Legislature into effect," and that the executive "ought to be appointed by and accountable to the Legislature only."

At that early stage the convention rejected the proposal for an indirect popular election of the President, and adopted by a vote of eight states to two, the method of election by Congress. This clause afterward was twice modified and twice reinstated, once by unanimous vote of the states, and it was not until within the last fortnight of the four months of the convention that the electoral college plan finally prevailed.

Even when Gouverneur Morris joined his Pennsylvania colleague in urging that the President ought not to be "merely creature of the Legislature," there was no immediate rush to the standard of popular election. Indeed the opposition couched its arguments in phrases few public men in the United States would be hardy enough to utter now. One delegate asserted there was "the same difference between an election by the people and by the Legislature as between appointment 'by lot and by choice.'"

A more cogent argument with some was the belief that direct election would give large states the advantage. It must be remembered, too, that education was not so widespread then as now, and the popular ballot was not so safe guarded against abuses.

Even a selection by lot was not so far out of consideration as some may have supposed, for before the convention had finished casting about for a generally acceptable method it was seriously proposed that a certain number

of electors be named by lot from among the members of Congress to make the election. There were misgivings that election by Congress would be corrupted by cabal or that suffrage by the people would be led astray by "a few designing men," and between the two was a broad gulf of compromise disturbed by apprehensions lest a President be enabled to perpetuate himself in office.

Some of the alternative schemes offered were these: choice by electors appointed by state Legislatures; choice by Congress from among candidates proposed one from each state; choice by vote of the freeholder citizens at large, requiring each to vote for two or three men so as to compel consideration of more than local favorites. Then there was the proposal that electors should be chosen by vote of the people—and thousands doubtless have the impression that this is the method finally adopted and prescribed by the Constitution.

But not so. What the Constitution actually says is, "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." If the Legislature of one of the states should decide to appoint the state's electors—in effect to cast the state's electoral vote—and do away with presidential elections in that state, its action would be wholly within the Federal Constitution. In fact this was done in several states until after 1824 and in South Carolina until after 1860.

It is now, however, the uniform practice in each of the forty-eight states, under a statute or state constitutional requirement in each one, that the whole number of electors for the state is voted on by the people at large. Thus when citizens go to the polls to vote for President, they do not vote for President but for the presidential electors of their state. Then whichever party ticket of electors receives the highest vote gets to cast the electoral vote of that state for the presidential nominee of its party.

Strictly speaking, only 531 persons in the United States will have the opportunity to vote for President this year. They are the electors. But they will depend for election upon the votes of the rest. The winning group of electors in each state will meet early in January—some six weeks after everyone knows who, in all but form, has been elected President—and will solemnly cast two sets of ballots, one for President, one for Vice-President, sign a certificate of the number of electors' votes cast for each, and then seal and send it, probably by messenger, to the President of the United States Senate, who will open and announce the count of the votes in a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives. The candidate receiving a majority of electoral votes will then be declared elected.

It is noteworthy that some of the delegates in the Constitutional Convention whose names have lived best in history were the advocates of election by the people. Among these were James Madison, later President, and Gouverneur Morris. On one of the rare occasions when the individual vote of General Washington was recorded, he opposed election by Congress.

So prolonged were the debates over the way of choosing the executive that it was one of a few subjects referred to a committee appointed near the end of the session to work out the last undetermined details of the compact. The plan of the four-year term with re-eligibility and of the electoral college with resort to the House of Representatives in case of no majority was for the most part the product of this committee, headed by David Brearley of New Jersey.

Under the provisions of this article, in former years the United States has chosen its Presidents at regular intervals and is about to choose thirty-sixth. This notwithstanding that one New England delegate questioned whether "this vast country including the western territory will 150 years hence remain one nation," and declared, "It is not to be supposed that the Government will last so long."

Another decade will fulfill the 150 years. Yet the doubting delegate would have been correct if he had foreseen that the party system would cause the electoral college to cease to function in the way its designers intended—it would make it only a formality—in less than fifteen years.

T. A. N.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA
THE rents of houses and flats in Berne are high, and for a single professional woman it is often hard to find a suitable abode at a price corresponding to her income. A building society has, therefore, been formed in Berne for the construction of two blocks of houses with cheap apartments for single ladies. Land near the river Aare has been obtained and building has already started. The blocks will be of two stories, each floor containing six flats of one room and six of two rooms, twenty-four flats in all. The new flats will be provided with central heating and constant hot water. The cost of the buildings will amount to 340,000 francs Swiss, and the Town Council of Berne has granted a loan of 70,000 francs to assist the company.

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+